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WITH DIRECTIONS.

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OR, THE
GENTLEMAN'S MARITIME CHRONOLOGY

Of the various Transactions of the late War,
From its Commencement to the important Period of signing the
Preliminary Articles, on the 20th of JANUARY, 1783.

B E I N G

An interesting Collection of Intelligence, absolutely necessary for making an accurate Investigation of the naval Resources and efficient Force of the late belligerent Powers.

COMPRISED, UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. An accurate Statement of the marine Forces of ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN, and HOLLAND, on the 20th of JANUARY, 1783; deducing thence a comparative View of the Navies of each Power, as opposed to GREAT-BRITAIN.</p> <p>2. The Disposition of the commissioned Ships of the BRITISH Navy, JANUARY 20, 1783, tabularly shewing the Admirals and Commodores on the different Stations, with the Number of Ships under their respective Commands.</p> <p>3. A List of the Cabinet, JAN. 20, 1783.</p> <p>4. Authentic Copies of the Provisional Articles and Definitive Treaty with AMERICA; and the Preliminary Articles and Definitive Treaties with FRANCE, SPAIN, and HOLLAND; including Copies of the Full Powers, Separate Articles, and other Instruments, signed by the belligerent and mediating Powers, or their Plenipotentiaries.</p> | <p>5. The BRITISH Ministry, at the different Periods of signing the Preliminary Articles and Definitive Treaties, &c.</p> <p>6. A List of BRITISH Ships of War lost, taken, or destroyed, during the late War, by whom and where taken, &c.</p> <p>7. A List of AMERICAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, and DUTCH Ships, taken or destroyed during the late War, by whom and where taken, &c.</p> <p>8. A List of Admirals, Commodores, Post-Captains, Masters and Commanders, and Lieutenants commanding Cutters, &c. who have lost their Lives in the Service of GREAT-BRITAIN during the late War, with the Dates of their Commissions, the Ships they commanded, and the Year and Manner of their Death.</p> |
|---|---|

With many other subordinate LISTS, TABLES, &c.

L O N D O N:

Printed for DAVID STEEL, No. 1, UNION-ROW, LITTLE TOWER-HILL
and to be had of the Booksellers in Town and Country.

M.DCC.LXXXV.

P R I C E T W O S H I L L I N G S .

Steel's Naval Chronology

GENERAL MAXIMUM CHRONOLOGY

Of the various systems of time-keeping, the most accurate and reliable is that which is based on the motion of the Earth's rotation. This system is known as the "mean solar time" and is the basis of all our time-keeping. The motion of the Earth's rotation is not perfectly uniform, however, and this gives rise to the "equation of time" which is the difference between the mean solar time and the true solar time. The equation of time is caused by the Earth's elliptical orbit and the tilt of its axis. The equation of time is a periodic function of the day of the year, and its maximum value is about 16 minutes. The equation of time is given in the following table:



The equation of time is a periodic function of the day of the year, and its maximum value is about 16 minutes. The equation of time is given in the following table:

Day of Year	Equation of Time (minutes)
1	0.0
10	0.1
20	0.2
30	0.3
40	0.4
50	0.5
60	0.6
70	0.7
80	0.8
90	0.9
100	1.0
110	1.1
120	1.2
130	1.3
140	1.4
150	1.5
160	1.6
170	1.7
180	1.8
190	1.9
200	2.0
210	2.1
220	2.2
230	2.3
240	2.4
250	2.5
260	2.6
270	2.7
280	2.8
290	2.9
300	3.0
310	3.1
320	3.2
330	3.3
340	3.4
350	3.5
360	3.6

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ADOLPHUS
Printed by the Admiralty, London.

S T A T E
OF THE
MARINE FORCE, &c:

The Navy of Great-Britain

CONSISTED, on the 20th of Jan. 1783, of 145 ships of different rates, from 100 to 50 guns each. In this number, neither hospital-ships, prison-ships, nor hulks, are included, but such ships only as have been on service this war and are deemed worth repairing. For, as the peace has now received a solemn ratification, we are not to consider the sum total of ships in commission, (for that would be only 128,) but we must state every ship, in our present plan, which the peace will enable us to refit. Exclusive of the ships above-mentioned, there are 45 new ships on the stocks.

A

LIST

LIST OF THE BRITISH LINE OF BATTLE,

JANUARY 20, 1783.

The ships marked thus † are serviceable, but want repairs; and those with this mark * were in commission at the above time.

FIRST RATES.

Guns.			Guns.
Britannia*	100		Victory*
			100

SECOND RATES.

Barfleur*	98		†Sandwich*	98
Duke*	98		Atlas*	90
Formidable*	98		Blenheim*	90
London*	98		Namur*	90
Prince George*	98		†Neptune	90
Princess Royal*	98		†Ocean	90
Queen*	98		Union*	90

THIRD RATES.

Royal William*	84		†Ajax*	74
Cambridge*	80		Albion	74
Foudroyant*	80		Alcide*	74
Gibraltar*	80		Alexander*	74
Princess Amelia*	80		Alfred*	74

Arrogant*

BRITISH NAVY.

3

THIRD RATES.

	Guns.		Guns.
Arrogant*	74	Irresistible*	74
Bedford*	74	†Kent	74
Bellona*	74	Lenox*	74
Berwick*	74	Magnificent*	74
Bombay-Castle*	74	Marlborough*	74
†Canada	74	Monarch*	74
Carnatic*	74	†Montagu	74
Conqueror*	74	Pegasus*	74
Courageux*	74	†Prince of Wales	74
Cumberland*	74	†Resolution	74
Defence*	74	†Robust	74
Dublin*	74	Royal Oak*	74
Edgar*	74	†Russel	74
Egmont*	74	Shrewsbury*	74
Elizabeth*	74	Suffolk*	74
Fame*	74	Sultan*	74
Fortitude*	74	Superb*	74
Ganges*	74	Torbay*	74
Goliath*	74	Triumph*	74
Grafton*	74	Valiant*	74
†Hector	74	Vengeance*	74
Hercules*	74	Warrior*	74
Hero*	74	†Warspite	74
Invincible*	74	San Miguel*	72
	A 2	†Boyne	

BRITISH NAVY.

THIRD RATES.

	Guns.		Guns.
†Boyne	70	Inflexible*	64
Burford*	70	†Intrepid	64
†Diligente*	70	Lion*	64
Monarca*	70	Magnanime*	64
Princessa*	70	Monmouth*	64
Africa*	64	Nonfuch*	64
Agamemnon*	64	Polyphemus*	64
America*	64	Prince William*	64
Anson*	64	Prothée*	64
Ardent*	64	Prudent*	64
†L'Ardent*	64	Raisnable*	64
†Argonaut	64	Repulse*	64
Asia*	64	Ruby*	64
†Belleisle*	64	St. Albans*	64
Bellicieux*	64	Sampson*	64
Bienfaisant*	64	Sceptre*	64
†Le Caton*	64	Scipio*	64
Crown*	64	Solitaire*	64
Diadem*	64	Standard*	64
Dictator*	64	†Trident	64
Eagle*	64	†Vigilant*	64
Europe*	64	Worcester*	64
Exeter*	64	Yarmouth*	64
		†Buffalo*	

BRITISH NAVY.

5

FOURTH RATES.

	Guns.		Guns.
†Buffalo*	60	Ifis*	50
†Dunkirk*	60	Jupiter*	50
Medway*	60	Leander*	50
Panther*	60	Portland*	50
†Prince Edward*	60	Preston*	50
†Rippon*	60	†Princess Caroline	50
Adamant*	50	Renown*	50
Assistance*	50	Romney*	50
Bristol*	50	Rotterdam*	50
Cato*	50	Salisbury*	50
Centurion*	50	Trufty*	50
Chatham*	50	†Warwick*	50
Grampus*	50		

TOTAL 145.

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tot. of Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tot. of Guns.</i>
2 of 100	carrying	200	5 — 70	—	350
8 — 98	—	784	41 — 64	—	2624
6 — 90	—	540	6 — 60	—	360
1 — 84	—	84	19 — 50	—	950
4 — 80	—	320			
52 — 74	—	3848	145 Ships, carrying		10132 Guns.
1 — 72	—	72			

A 3

THE

THE NAVY OF FRANCE

CONSISTED, in the month of March, 1782, of 84 ships of the line and nine of 50 guns. — Their loss, since that period, may be thus stated.

SHIPS TAKEN.

La Ville de Paris	104	L'Ardent	64
Le César	74	Le Caton	64
Le Glorieux	74	Le Jason	64
Le Hector	74	La Ménagere	64
Le Pegase	74	Le Solitaire	64
L'Actionnaire	64		

SHIPS DESTROYED.

Le Diademe	74	Le Scipion	74
L'Orient	74		

SHIPS LOST BY ACCIDENT.

Le Magnifique	74	Le Palmier	74
---------------	----	------------	----

Thus it is evident, that there remained of their fleet only 77 ships. Five new ships have been since added to their marine force; (Le Monarque, L'Amérique, Le Téméraire, Le Dictateur, and Le Suffisant;) and one taken, (Hannibal 50,) which make their present force 83. The

F R E N C H N A V Y.

The docks at Brest and Toulon are more commodious, and better adapted to the repairing and building of Men of War, than any in Europe. But it must be remembered that these are the only building-ports of any consequence in France. They are now constructing, at these two places, 16 ships of the line. At Corsica, Nantz, and Rochefort, frigates of a stupendous size, mounted with metal of an extraordinary weight, are built: ships of 50, and even of 64, guns, have been built at the latter place, with equal success.

The following list is as correct a statement of the Gallic marine as the various circumstances of time and distance can possibly admit.

T H E N A V Y O F F R A N C E,

JANUARY 20, 1783.

Those marked thus † want repairs, although deemed serviceable.

F I R S T R A T E S.

	Guns.		Guns.
La Bretagne	110	Le Royal Louis	110
L'Invincible	110	Le Terrible	110
Le Majestueux	110		

S E C O N D R A T E S.

†Le St. Esprit	86	Le Languedoc	86
			T H I R D

FRENCH NAVY.

THIRD RATES.

	Guns.		Guns.
L'Auguste	80	Le Hercule	74
La Couronne	80	Le Héros	74
Le Duc de Bourgogne	80	L'Illustre	74
Le Monarque	80	Le Magnanime	74
Le Neptune	80	Le Marseillois	74
Le Triomphant	80	†Le Minotaure	74 flûte
†L'Actif	74	Le Northumberland	74
L'Alcide	74	Le Pluton	74
L'Amérique	74	Le Protecteur	74 flûte
L'Annibal	74	Le Puissant	74
L'Argonaute	74	Le Robuste	74
Le Bien Aimé	74	Le Sceptre	74
La Bourgogne	74	†Les Six Corps	74 flûte
Le Brave	74	Le Souverain	74
Le Censeur	74	Le Suffisant	74
Le Citoyen	74	Le Téméraire	74
Le Conquérant	74	†La Victoire	74
†Le Dauphin Royal	74	†Le Zélé	74
†Le Défenseur	74 flûte	Le Zodiaque	74
Le Destin	74	L'Ajux	64
Le Dictateur	74	†L'Alexandre	64 flûte
†Le Diligent	74	L' Artésien	64
Le Fendant	74	Le Bizarre	64
Le Guerrier	74	Le Brilliant	64
		†Le Broglie	

FRENCH NAVY.

9

THIRD RATES.

	Guns.		Guns.
†Le Broglio	64	La Provence	64
Le Calceure	64	†Le Réfléchi	64
†Le Content	64	†Le Sage	64
†L'Eveillé	64	Le St. Michel	64
†Le Fantasque	64 flûte	Le Severe	64
Le Hardi	64 flûte	Le Sphinx	64
†Le Hazard	64	†Le Triton	64
†L'Indien	64	Le Vaillant	64
Le Lion	64 flûte	Le Vengeur	64

FOURTH RATES.

L'Amphion	50	Le Flamand	50
†Le Bourdelois	50	Le Petit Hannibal	50
†Les Deux Amis	50	†L'Hippopotame	50
L'Expériment	50	†L'Oriflamme	50
Le Fier	50 flûte	Le Sagittaire	50

TOTAL 83.

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tot. of Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tot. of Guns.</i>
5	of 110	carrying 550	23	of 64	carrying 1472
2	— 86	— 172	10	— 50	— 500
6	— 80	— 480			
37	— 74	— 2738	83 Ships, carrying		5912 Guns.

THE

THE NAVY OF SPAIN

HAS been generally computed at 50 ships of the line of battle; but the present king hath augmented it to 67. At the Havannah and Cadiz the Spaniards construct their men of war, but chiefly at the former; the latter place, in time of war, being wholly taken up with the necessary repairs of their fleet. The El Phoenix of 80 guns (*now the Gibraltar, in our service,*) is the most perfect model of ship-building which this country ever produced. At Ferrol and Carthagena their frigates are built. Spain, in the course of the late war, lost ten ships of the line, six of which are now in our possession. — The accompanying list is an exact summary of the Spanish marine, as it stood January 20th, 1783.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

JANUARY 20, 1783.

Those marked thus † want repairs.

FIRST RATES.

	Guns.		Guns.	
La Santissima Trinidad	114		La Puriss. Concepcion	100
			SECOND	

SPANISH NAVY.

11

SECOND RATES.

	Guns.		Guns.
El Rayo	86	†El Tonante	86

THIRD RATES.

El Glorioso	80	†El Minotoro	70
El San Carlos	80	El Oriente	70
El San Ferdinando	80	†El Poderoso	70
El San Louis	80	El San Damasco	70
El San Nicolas	80	El San Eugenio	70
El San Vincente	80	†El San Evedro	70
El Terrible	74	El San Gabriel	70
El Africa	70	El San Genaro	70
El Angelo la Guarda	70	La Santa Isabella	70
†El Arrogante	70	El San Jago	70
†El Atlas	70	El San Joachim	70
El Brillante	70	El San Juan Baptiste	70
El Diligente	70	El San Julian	70
†El Espagne	70	La Santa Matilda	70
El Firmo	70	†El San Pablo	70
El Gallardo	70	El San Pasquali	70
El Galicia	70	†El San Pedro Alcantara	70
El Guerrero	70	El San Pedro Apostelo	70
El Magnanimo	70	El San Rafael	70
†El Magnifico	70	†El San Remond	70
El Mercurio	70	El Sebastiano	70
		El Serioso	

SPANISH NAVY.

THIRD RATES.

	Guns.		Guns.
El Seriofo	70	El Casado	64
La Sirena	70	El Dragon	64
El Velasco	70	El San Domingo	64
El Vigilante	70	El San Peruviano	64
†El Vincedor	70	El San Philippe	64
L'America	64	El Triomphante	64
L'Asia	64	El Victorioso	64
El Astuto	64		

FOURTH RATES.

El Castilla	60	El Septentrione	60
El San Isidore	60	†El San Leandro	50
†El San Lorenzo	60	El Minho	50

TOTAL 67

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tot. of Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tot. of Guns.</i>
1 of 114	carrying	114	10 of 64	carrying	640
1 — 100	—	100	4 — 60	—	240
2 — 86	—	172	2 — 50	—	100
6 — 80	—	480			
1 — 74	—	74	67 Ships, carrying		4720 Guns.
40 — 70	—	2800			

THE

THE NAVY OF HOLLAND.

IN the engagement off the Dogger-bank the Dutch line consisted of eight ships, one of which carried only 44 guns, since which period their fleet has received an addition of 20 two-deckers. The accompanying list will give the reader an idea of the present state of the Dutch navy. — Those marked thus † are out of repair. The new ships have been all launched since January 1781.

DUTCH LINE OF BATTLE,

JANUARY 20, 1783.

	Guns.		Guns.
Ammirael General	76	Gueldreland	64 new
Jupiter	74 new	† Nassau	64
† Maese	74	Stillingierte	64 new
Sept Provence	74 new	Wasselmonde	64 new
Venganza	70 new	Wassenaar	64 new
Ammirael Ruyter	68	Zelandia	64 new
Van Leyden	68	Zudbeveland	64
Utrecht	68 new	Hercules	60 new
Amsterdam	64	Kortenaer	60
	B		Prins Frederic

DUTCH NAVY.

	Guns.		Guns.
Prins Frederic	60	Lieuw	54
Glinthforl	56	Princess Louise	54
Nassau Weilbourg	56	Amm. Van Tromp	50
Princess Royale	56	† Princess Wilhelmine	50
Ammirael Piet Heyn	54	Rhynland	50 new
Batavia	54	Schiedam	50
Centaur	54 new	Van Goes	50
Ers Prins	54		

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Ships.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Total of Guns.</i>
1	of	76	carrying	76
3	—	74	—	222
1	—	70	—	70
3	—	68	—	204
8	—	64	—	512
3	—	60	—	180
3	—	56	—	168
6	—	54	—	324
5	—	50	—	250

33 Ships, carrying 2,006 Guns.

GENERAL

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Total of the British Navy	—	—	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Deduct British Ships wanting repairs	—	—	145	10132
			28	1948
			117	8184
Total of the French Navy	—	—	83	5912
Spanish	—	—	67	4720
Dutch	—	—	33	2006
			183	12638
Deduct				
French Ships, armée en flûte	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>		
	9	—		602
French Ships, } wanting	23	—		1168
Spanish Ships, } repairs,	14	—		970
Dutch Ships, }	3	—		188
			49	2928
			134	9710
Foreign Navies, fit for Service		<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	
British Navy, fit for Service		134	—	9,710
		117	—	8,184
Majority against Great-Britain		17		1,526

Scale of ENGLISH Ships taken, or destroyed to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Enemy.

Those with this mark * were destroyed, the rest were taken.

Terrible*	74	Cerberus*	28
Experiment	50	Crescent	28
Hannibal	50	Fox	28
Charon*	44	Guadaloupe*	28
Romulus	44	Mermaid*	28
Serapis	44	Fowey*	24
Flora*	32	Sandwich	24
Iris	32	Ariel	20
Juno*	32	Countess Scarbro'	20
Lark*	32	Germaine	20
Montreal	32	Jackall	20
Orpheus*	32	Mentor*	20
Quebec*	32	Oronoque	20
Richmond	32	Rose*	20
Actæon*	28	Vigilant*	20
Active	28		

RECAPITULATION.

1 of 74	2 of 24
2 of 50	8 of 20
3 of 44	—
8 of 32	31 Ships total.
7 of 28	

Ships

Ships of the confederate Fleets taken, or destroyed to prevent falling into our Hands.

Those with this mark * were destroyed, the rest were taken.

	Guns.		Guns.
La Ville de Paris	104	Le Caton	64
El Phœnix	80	El Guipuscoana	64
Le César*	74	Hollandia*	64
Le Diademe*	74	Le Jafon	64
Le Glorieux	74	La Ménagere	64
L'Hector	74	La Prothée	64
L'Orient*	74	Le Solitaire	64
Le Pegase	74	Mars	60
Le Scipion*	74	Princess Caroline	54
San Miguel	72	San Carlos	50
El Diligente	70	Rotterdam	50
San Domingo*	70	L'Artois	44
San Eugenio	70	La Fayette	42
San Julian*	70	L'Aigle	40
El Monarca	70	La Blanche	40
La Princeffa	70	La Fortunée	40
L'Actionnaire	64	L'Hebe	40
Le Compte Artois	64	Le Monsieur	40
	B 3		L'Imperieux

	Guns.
L'Imperieux	38
La Belle Poule	36
La Capricieuse*	36
La Legere*	36
Santa Leocadia	36
Santa Margarita	36
Santa Monica	36
La Nymphé	36
La Prudente	36
Santa Catalina*	34
L'Aimable	32
L'Alcmene	32
L'Américaine	32
San Carlos	32
La Cologne	32
La Danaë	32
L'Espérance	32
La Licorne	32
La Magicienne	32
Mars	32
L'Oiseau	32

	Guns.
La Pallas	32
Le Sartine.	32
L'Allemande	28
Le Duc de Coigny	28
La Ellis	28
St. Eustatia	28
Le Franklin	28
La Grana	28
Le Neckar	28
San Rafael	28
L'Audacieux	24
San Bruno	24
L'Hercule	24
Hercules	24
Mars	24
La Recluse*	24
Rohan Soubise	24
Santa Teresa	24
Le Valeur*	24
L'Aigle	22
La Sophie	22

L'Avanture

L'Avanture	20	Du Guay Trouin	20
Le Jean Bart	20	Le Duc D'Estifac	20
La Chevreuil	20	La Dunkerquoise	20
Le Compas	20	Le Robecque	20
Le Comte Artois	20		

RECAPITULATION.

1 of 104 Guns.	5 of 40 Guns.
1 of 80	1 of 38
7 of 74	8 of 36
1 of 72	1 of 34
6 of 70	13 of 32
9 of 64	8 of 28
1 of 60	9 of 24
1 of 54	2 of 22
2 of 50	9 of 20
1 of 44	
1 of 42	Total 87 Ships.

At the Conclusion of the Peace, our naval Force in Commission was stationed under the following Officers.

	Line.	Fift.	Tot.
Hugh Pigot, Esq. A.B.			
Lord Hood, R.A.B.			
Sir Richard Hughes, R.A.B.			
Sir Francis Samuel Drake, R.A.B.			
Sir Edmund Affleck, Commodore,			
Joshua Rowley, Esq. R.A.R. commanded at Jamaica, with	—	42	2
Robert Digby, Esq. R.A.R. commanded in America	—	4	1
Sir Edward Hughes, K.B. V.A.B.			
Richard King, Esq. Commodore,			
Sir Richard Bickerton, Commodore,			
Sir Hyde Parker, V.A.B. on his Passage, to the East-Indies,	—	16	1
Also on their Passage to ditto	—	1	1
On the Coast of Africa,	—	0	1
At Gibraltar,	—	1	0
John Elliot, Esq. Commodore, under Orders for the W.I. with	—	5	0
Sir John Jervis, K.B. under Orders for an Expedition, with	—	0	1
Sir Thomas Pye, Knt. A.W.			
Alexander Hood, Esq. R.A.W.			
William Hotham, Esq. Commodore,			
Lord Shuldham, V.A.R. commanded at Plymouth, with	—	22	2
Robert Roddam, Esq. V.A.W. commanded at the Nore, with	—	7	3
Frs Wm Drake, Esq. V.A.B. commanded in the Downes, with	—	2	0
At Cork, a Guardship	—	1	0
Cruising in the Channel	—	1	2
At Chatham, fitting	—	3	0
In the River, fitting	—	3	0
TOTAL	110	18	128

LIST OF THE CABINET,

On the Conclusion of Peace, January 20, 1763.

THE KING.

Earl of Shelburne,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury.</i>
Lord Thurlow,	<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>
Lord Camden,	<i>Lord President of the Council.</i>
Duke of Grafton,	<i>Lord Privy Seal.</i>
Right Honourable William Pitt,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>
Viscount Keppel,	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty.</i>
Earl of Grantham,	} <i>Secretaries of State.</i>
Right Hon. Thomas Townshend,	
Duke of Richmond	<i>Master General of the Ordnance.</i>
Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway,	<i>Commander in Chief.</i>

AUTHENTIC COPIES, &c.

COPY of PROVISIONAL ARTICLES

Signed at PARIS, November 30, 1782, by the COMMISSIONERS of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the COMMISSIONERS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

ARTICLES agreed upon by and between RICHARD OSWALD, Esq. the Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty for treating of peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of his said Majesty on the one part, and JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN JAY, and HENRY LAURENS, four of the Commissioners of the said States for treating of peace with the Commissioners of his said Majesty on their behalf on the other part, to be inserted in, and to constitute, a treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States; but which treaty is not to be concluded until terms of a peace shall be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France; and his Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly.

WHEREAS

WHEREAS reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between States, it is agreed to form the Articles of the proposed Treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that partial advantages (those seeds of discord) being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony.

ARTICLE I.

His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be Free, Sovereign, and Independent, States: that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, propriety, and territorial rights, of the same, and every part thereof: and that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz.

ARTICLE II.

From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. That angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Islands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that Lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said Lake until it arrives at the water communication between that Lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior,

rior, northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux, to the Long Lake ; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods ; thence through the said Lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the River Mississippi ; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said River Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude.—South, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola or Catahouche ; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River ; thence strait to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean.—East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source ; and from its source directly north, to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the Rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed, that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other Banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island), and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America ; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled ; but so soon as the same,

or

or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

A R T I C L E IV.

It is agreed, that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all *bonâ fide* debts heretofore contracted.

A R T I C L E V.

It is agreed, that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States: and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, that the estates, rights, and properties, of such last-mentioned persons shall be restored to them; they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession, the *bonâ fide* price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands or properties since the confiscation.

And it is agreed, that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage-settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

ARTICLE VI.

That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced, against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other: wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall then immediately cease; all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty; and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbour, within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein: and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

ARTICLE VIII,

The navigation of the Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

In case it should so happen, that any place or territory, belonging to Great Britain or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of these articles in America; it is agreed, that

the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred eighty-two.

RICHARD OSWALD,	(L. S.)
JOHN ADAMS,	(L. S.)
B. FRANKLIN,	(L. S.)
JOHN JAY,	(L. S.)
HENRY LAURENS,	(L. S.)

Witness,

CALEB WHITEFOORD,
Secretary to the British Commission.
 W. S. FRANKLIN,
Secretary to the American Commission.

T R A N S L A T I O N O F T H E P R E L I M I N A R Y A R T I C L E S O F P E A C E

Between HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the
 MOST CHRISTIAN KING, signed at VERSAIL-
 LES the 20th of January, 1783.

IN the Name of the Most Holy Trinity! The King of Great Britain and the
 Most Christian King, equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the
 calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good under-
 standing between them, as necessary for the good of mankind in general, as for
 that

8 P R E L I M I N A R Y A R T I C L E S

that of their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, have named for this purpose, viz. on the part of his Britannic Majesty, Mr. Alleyn Fitzherbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of his said Majesty the King of Great Britain; and on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, Charles Gravier Comte de Vergennes, Counsellor in all his Councils, Commander of his Orders, Counsellor of State, Minister and Secretary of State, and of the Commands and Finances of his said Majesty, for the department of foreign affairs; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following preliminary articles.

A R T I C L E I.

As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, their kingdoms, states, and subjects, by sea and by land in all parts of the world. Orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the two powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what is passed, of which their sovereigns give them the order and example; and for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given on each side for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the possessions of the said powers.

A R T I C L E II.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain shall preserve in full right the island of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, in the same manner as the whole was ceded to him by the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht, save the exceptions which shall be stipulated by the 5th article of the present treaty.

A R T I C L E III.

His Most Christian Majesty, in order to prevent quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, renounces the right of fishing, which belongs to him by virtue of the said article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in about 50 degrees of north-latitude; whereby the French fishery shall commence at the said Cape St. John, shall go round by the north, and going down the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall have for
boundary

boundary the place called Cape Raye, situated in 47 degrees 50 minutes latitude.

A R T I C L E . IV.

The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery assigned them by the foregoing article, as they have a right to enjoy it by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht.

A R T I C L E V.

His Britannic Majesty will cede in full right to his Most Christian Majesty, the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

A R T I C L E VI.

With regard to the right of fishing in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to enjoy it conformably to the 5th article of the treaty of Paris.

A R T I C L E VII.

The King of Great Britain shall restore to France the island of St. Lucia, and shall cede and guaranty to her that of Tobago,

A R T I C L E VIII.

The Most Christian King shall restore to Great Britain the Islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat; and the fortresses of those islands, conquered by the arms of Great Britain, and by those of France, shall be restored in the same condition in which they were when the conquest of them was made; provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to the respective subjects of the crowns of Great Britain and France who may have settled in the said islands, and in other places which shall be restored by the definitive treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects, and retire without being restrained on account of their religion, or any other pretence whatever, except in cases of debt, or of criminal prosecutions.

A R T I C L E IX.

The King of Great Britain shall cede and guaranty in full right to his Most Christian Majesty, the river of Senegal and its dependencies, with the forts of St.

Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin, and Portendie. His Britannic Majesty shall restore likewise the island of Goree, which shall be given up in the condition in which it was when the British arms took possession of it.

ARTICLE X.

The Most Christian King shall on his side guaranty to his Majesty the King of Great Britain the possession of Fort James, and of the River Gambia.

ARTICLE XI.

In order to prevent all discussion in that part of the world, the two courts shall agree, either by the definitive treaty or by a separate act, upon the boundaries to be fixed to their respective possessions.—The gum-trade shall be carried on in future as the English and French nations carried it on before the year 1775.

ARTICLE XII.

In regard to the rest of the coasts of Africa, the subjects of both powers shall continue to frequent them according to the custom which has prevailed hitherto.

ARTICLE XIII.

The King of Great Britain shall restore to his Most Christian Majesty all the establishments which belonged to him at the commencement of the present war on the coast of Orixá and in Bengal, with liberty to surround Chandernagor with a ditch for draining the waters; and his Britannic Majesty engages to take such measures as may be in his power for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India, as also on the coast of Orixá, Coromandel, and Malabar, a safe, free, and independent, trade, such as was carried on by the late French East-India Company, whether it be carried on by them as individuals or as a company.

ARTICLE XIV.

Pondicherry, as well as Karical, shall likewise be restored and guarantied to France; and his Britannic Majesty shall procure, to serve as a dependency round Pondicherry, the two districts of Valanour and Bahour; and as a dependency round Karical, the four contiguous Magans.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTICLE XV.

France shall again enter into possession of Mahé, and of the Comptoir at Surat, and the French shall carry on commerce in this part of India conformably to the principles laid down in the 13th article of this treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

In case France has allies in India, they shall be invited, as well as those of Great Britain, to accede to the present pacification: and for that purpose, a term of four months, to be computed from the day on which the proposal shall be made to them, shall be allowed them to make their decision; and in case of refusal on their part, their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties agree not to give them any assistance, directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions, or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies; and their said majesties shall offer them their good offices towards a mutual accommodation.

ARTICLE XVII.

The King of Great Britain, desirous of giving his Most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and of contributing to the solidity of the peace which is on the point of being re-established, will consent to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Dunkirk, from the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, inclusively to this time.

ARTICLE XVIII.

By the definitive treaty, all those which have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not have been derogated from either by the said treaty, or by the present preliminary treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed; and the two courts shall name commissioners to enquire into the state of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience. The said two courts shall, together, amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

ARTICLE XIX.

All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be, conquered, in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty,

jeſty, or by thoſe of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and which are not included in the preſent articles, ſhall be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring compenſation.

ARTICLE XX.

As it is neceſſary to aſſign a fixed epoch for the reſtitutions and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great Britain ſhall cauſe to be evacuated the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done; Saint Lucia in the Weſt-Indies, and Goree in Africa, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done. The King of Great Britain ſhall in like manner at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done, enter again into poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Saint Vincent, Dominica, Saint Chriſtopher's, Nevis, and Montſerrat.

France ſhall be put into poſſeſſion of the towns and Comptoirs which are reſtored to her in the Eaſt-Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her to ſerve as dependencies round Pondicherry and round Karical, ſix months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

France ſhall, at the end of the ſame term of ſix months, reſtore the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the Engliſh, or their allies, in the Eaſt-Indies

In conſequence whereof, the neceſſary orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal paſſports for the ſhips, which ſhall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

ARTICLE XXI.

The priſoners made reſpectively by the arms of his Britannic Majeſty and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by land and by ſea, ſhall be reſtored reciprocally and *bonâ fide* immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without ranſom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity; and each Crown ſhall reſpectively reimburse the ſums which ſhall have been advanced for the ſubſiſtence and maintenance of their priſoners by the ſovereign of the country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts and other authentic titles which ſhall be produced on each ſide.

ARTICLE XXII.

A R T I C L E X X I I .

In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of these preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the Channel and in the North Seas after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side. That the term shall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean, or in the Mediterranean: two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equinoctial Line, or Equator: and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any other more particular description of time and place.

A R T I C L E X X I I I .

The ratifications of the present preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, We the underwritten ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and of his Most Christian Majesty, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto

Done at Versailles the 20th day of January, 1783.

ALLEYN FITZHERBERT, (L. S.)
GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L. S.)

T R A N S -

TRANSLATION OF THE
PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE

Between His BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the
MOST CATHOLIC KING, signed at VERSAIL-
LES the 20th of January, 1783.

IN the name of the Most Holy Trinity! The King of Great Britain and the King of Spain, equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between them as necessary for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, have named for this purpose, viz. on the part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Mr. Alleyn Fitzherbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of his said Majesty; and on the part of his Majesty the King of Spain, Don Peter Paul Abarea de Bolea Ximines d' Urnea, &c. Count of Aranda and Castel Florido, Marquis of Torres, of Villanan and Rupit, Viscount of Rueda and Yoch, Baron of the Baronies of Gavin Sietana, Clamósa, Eripol, Trazmoz, La Mata de Castil, Viego, Antillon, La Almolda, Cortes, Jarva, St. Genis, Robovillet, Oreau, and St. Colonne de Farnes, Lord of the Tenance and Honor of Alcalaten, the Valley of Rodellar, the castles and towns of Maella, Mesones, Tuirana de Villaplana, Taradell and Viladran, &c. Rico-Hombre in Aragon by birth, Grandee of Spain of the first class, Knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy Ghost, Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber in employment, Captain-General of his Armies, and his Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed in the following preliminary articles.

ARTICLE I.

WITH SPAIN.

35

ARTICLE I.

As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, their kingdoms, states, and subjects, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the two powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what has passed, of which their sovereigns give them the order and example: and for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given on each side for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the possessions of the said powers.

ARTICLE II.

His Catholic Majesty shall keep the island of Minorca.

ARTICLE III.

His Britannic Majesty shall cede to his Catholic Majesty East Florida, and his Catholic Majesty shall keep West Florida, provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty who are settled, as well in the island of Minorca as in the two Floridas, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects as well as their persons, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts and criminal prosecutions; and his Britannic Majesty shall have power to cause all the effects that may belong to him in East Florida, whether artillery or others, to be carried away.

ARTICLE IV.

His Catholic Majesty shall not, for the future, suffer the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or their workmen, to be disturbed or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away, logwood, in a district of which the boundaries shall be fixed; and for this purpose they may build without hindrance and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines necessary for them, for their families and for their effects, in a place

to be agreed upon, either in the definitive treaty, or within six months after the exchange of the ratifications; and his said Catholic Majesty assures to them, by this article, the intire enjoyment of what is above stipulated, provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogatory in any respect from the rights of his sovereignty.

ARTICLE V.

His Catholic Majesty shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Providence and the Bahamas, without exception, in the same condition in which they were when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain.

ARTICLE VI.

All the countries and territories which may have been, or may be, conquered, in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or by those of his Catholic Majesty, and which are not included in the present articles, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensation.

ARTICLE VII.

By the definitive treaty, all those which have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not be derogated from either by the said treaty, or by the present preliminary treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed; and the two courts shall name commissioners to enquire into the state of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience; and the two said courts shall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

ARTICLE VIII.

As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great Britain shall cause East Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner, if it can be done.

The King of Great Britain shall likewise enter again into possession of the Bahama Islands, without exception, in the space of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

In

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

A R T I C L E IX.

The prisoners made respectively by the arms of his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty by sea and by land, shall, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, be reciprocally and *bonâ fide* restored without ransom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity; and each Crown shall respectively reimburse the sums which shall have been advanced for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic titles, which shall be produced on each side.

A R T I C L E X.

In order to prevent all causes of complaint and disputes which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of these Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ships and effects which may be taken in the Channel, or in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present Preliminary Articles, shall be restored on each side.

That the term shall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands, as far as the Equinoctial Line, or Equator; and, lastly, five months in all parts of the world without exception, or other more description of time and place.

A R T I C L E XI.

The ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof we, the under-written Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty and of his Catholic Majesty, by virtue of our respective powers

ers, have agreed upon and signed these Preliminary Articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 20th day of January, 1783.

ALLEYN FITZHERBERT. (L. S.)

LE COMTE D'ARANDA. (L. S.)

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE

Between His BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the
STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVIN-
CES, signed at PARIS, the 2d of September, 1783.

IN the name of the Most Holy Trinity ! The King of Great Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have already authorised their respective Ministers Plenipotentiary to sign mutual declarations for a suspension of arms ; and being willing to re-establish union and good understanding between the two nations, as necessary for the benefit of humanity in general, as for that of their respective dominions and subjects, have named for this purpose ; to wit, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord, George Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, &c. his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty ; and on the part of their High Mightinesses the said States General, the most Excellent Lords Mathew Lestevenon de Berkenroode, and Gerard Brantsen, respectively their Ambassador, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries : Who, after having duly communicated their full powers in good form, have agreed upon the following Preliminary Articles. A R-

ARTICLE I.

As soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty, his kingdoms, dominions, and subjects, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, their dominions and subjects, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed either by sea or by land, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever: And they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to either of the high contracting parties. There shall be a general oblivion of every thing which may have been done or committed before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

ARTICLE II.

With respect to the honours of the flag, and the salute at sea, by the ships of the Republic towards those of his Britannic Majesty, the same custom shall be respectively followed, as was practised before the commencement of the war which is just concluded.

ARTICLE III.

All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of these Preliminary Articles; each power respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made, for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authen-

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES

tic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side: And sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which may have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall likewise be restored, *bonâ fide*, with all their crews and cargoes: And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Preliminary Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The States General of the United Provinces cede and guaranty, in full right, to his Britannic Majesty, the town of Negapatnam, with the dependencies thereof; but in consideration of the importance which the States General of the United Provinces annex to the possession of the aforesaid town, the King of Great Britain, as a proof of his good-will towards the said States, promises, notwithstanding this cession, to receive and treat with them for the restitution of the said town, in case the States should hereafter have an equivalent to offer him.

ARTICLE V.

The King of Great Britain shall restore to the States General of the United Provinces, Trinquepale, as also all the other towns, forts, harbours, and settlements, which, in the course of the present war, have been conquered, in any part of the world whatever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or by those of the English East India Company, and of which he might be in possession, the whole in the condition in which they shall be found.

ARTICLE VI.

The States General of the United Provinces promise and engage not to obstruct the navigation of the British subjects in the eastern seas.

ARTICLE VII.

Whereas differences have arisen between the English African Company, and the Dutch West-India Company, relative to the navigation on the coasts of Africa, as also on the subject of Cape Apollonia; for preventing all cause of complaint between the subjects of the two nations upon those coasts, it is agreed
that

that commissaries shall be named, on each side, to make suitable arrangements on these points.

ARTICLE VIII.

All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be, conquered, in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well as by those of the States General, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

ARTICLE IX.

As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made, it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause Trinquemale to be evacuated, as well as all the towns, forts, and territories, which have been taken by his arms, and of which he may be in possession, excepting what is ceded to his Britannic Majesty by these Articles, at the same periods as the restitutions and evacuations shall be made between Great Britain and France. The States General shall restore at the same period the towns and territories which their arms may have taken from the English in the East Indies. In consequence of which, the necessary orders shall be sent, by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of these Preliminary Articles.

ARTICLE X.

His Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses the aforesaid States General, promise to observe sincerely, and *bonâ fide*, all the articles contained and established in this present Preliminary Treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: And the said high contracting parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present articles.

ARTICLE XI.

The ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Paris, between the high contracting

ing parties, in the space of one month, or sooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, We the underwritten, their Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, in their names, and by virtue of our full powers, the present Preliminary Articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

MANCHESTER,
(L. S.)

LESTEVENON VAN BERKENROODE,
(L. S.)
BRANTSSEN,
(L. S.)

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Between His BRITANNIC MJESTY and the MOST
CHRISTIAN KING, signed at VERSAILLES, the
3d of September, 1783.

IN the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost! So be it. Be it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern. The Most-Serene and Most Potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince Lewis the Sixteenth,
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by the Grace of God, Most Christian King, being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which for several years past afflicted their respective dominions, accepted the offer which their Majesties the Emperor of the Romans, and the Empress of all the Russias, made to them in their interposition, and of their mediation: But their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties, animated with a mutual desire of accelerating the re-establishment of peace, communicated to each other their laudable intention; which Heaven so far blessed, that they proceeded to lay the foundations of peace, by signing Preliminary Articles at Versailles, the 20th of January in the present year. Their said Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the Most Christian King, thinking it incumbent upon them to give their Imperial Majesties a signal proof of their gratitude for the generous offer of their mediation, invited them, in concert, to concur in the completion of the great and salutary work of peace, by taking part, as mediators, in the Definitive Treaty to be concluded between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties. Their said Imperial Majesties having readily accepted that invitation, they have named as their representatives, viz. his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord Florimond, Count Mercy-Argenteau, Viscount of Loo, Baron of Crichegné, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain, actual Privy Counsellor of State to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and his Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty; and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, Prince Iwan Bariatinskory, Lieutenant General of the Forces of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Knight of the Orders of St. Anne and of the Swedish Sword, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty, and the Lord Arcadi de Marcoff, Counsellor of State to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty. In consequence, their said Majesties the King of Great Britain and the Most Christian King, have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, viz. the King of Great Britain, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Huntingdon, actual

actual Privy Counsellor to his Britannic Majesty, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and the most Christian King, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord Charles Gravier, Count de Vergennes, Baron of Welferding, &c. the King's Counsellor in all his Councils, Commander in his Orders, President of the Royal Council of Finances, Counsellor of State Military, Minister and Secretary of State, and of his Commands and Finances: Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a christian, universal, and perpetual, peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established, between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever: And they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to either of the high contracting parties. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed, before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended,

ARTICLE II.

The treaties of Westphalia, of 1648; the treaties of peace of Nimeguen, of 1678 and 1679; of Ryfwick, of 1697; those of peace and of commerce of Utrecht, of 1713; that of Baden, of 1714; that of the triple alliance of the Hague, of 1717; that of the quadruple alliance of London, of 1718; the treaty of
peace

peace of Vienna of 1738, the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748; and that of Paris, of 1763, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty; and for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general which subsisted between the high contracting parties before the war, as if they were herein inserted word for word; so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenor, and religiously executed by both parties, in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty of Peace.

A R T I C L E III.

All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; each crown respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made, for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side: And sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which may have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall likewise be restored *bonâ fide*, with all their crews and cargoes. And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

A R T I C L E IV.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht; excepting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present treaty, to his Most Christian Majesty.

A R T I C L E V.

ARTICLE V.

His Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude; and his Majesty the King of Great Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes, latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the treaty of Utrecht.

ARTICLE VI.

With regard to the fishery in the Gulph of St. Laurence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris.

ARTICLE VII.

The King of Great Britain restores to France the island of St. Lucia, in the condition it was in when it was conquered by the British arms: And his Britannic Majesty cedes and guaranties to his Most Christian Majesty the island of Tobago. The protestant inhabitants of the said island, as well as those of the same religion who shall have settled at St. Lucia, whilst that island was occupied by the British arms, shall not be molested in the exercise of their worship: And the British inhabitants, or others who may have been subjects of the King of Great Britain in the aforesaid islands, shall retain their possessions upon the same titles and conditions by which they have acquired them; or else they may retire, in full security and liberty, where they shall think fit, and shall have the power of selling their estates, provided it be to subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, and of removing their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except on account of debts, or of criminal prosecutions. The term limited for this emigration

gration is fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. And for the better securing the possessions of the inhabitants of the aforesaid island of Tobago, the Most Christian King shall issue letters patent, containing an abolition of the Droit d'Aubaine in the said island.

A R T I C L E V I I I .

The Most Christian King restores to Great Britain the islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat; and the fortresses of these islands shall be delivered up in the condition they were in when the conquest of them was made. The same stipulations inserted in the preceding article shall take place in favour of the French subjects, with respect to the islands enumerated in the present article.

A R T I C L E I X .

The King of Great Britain cedes, in full right, and guaranties to his Most Christian Majesty, the River Senegal, and its dependencies, with the forts of St. Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin, and Portendic; and his Britannic Majesty restores to France the island of Goree, which shall be delivered up in the condition it was in when the conquest of it was made.

A R T I C L E X .

The Most Christian King, on his part, guaranties to the King of Great Britain the possession of Fort James, and of the River Gambia.

A R T I C L E X I .

For preventing all discussion in that part of the world, the two high contracting parties shall, within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, name commissaries, who shall be charged with the settling and fixing of the boundaries of the respective possessions. As to the gum-trade, the English shall have the liberty of carrying it on, from the mouth of the river St. John, to the bay and fort of Portendic inclusively. Provided that they shall not form any permanent settlement, of what nature soever, in the said river St. John, upon the coast, or in the bay of Portendic.

A R T I C L E X I I .

ARTICLE XII.

As to the residue of the coast of Africa, the English and French subjects shall continue to resort thereto, according to the usage which has hitherto prevailed.

ARTICLE XIII.

The King of Great Britain restores to his Most Christian Majesty all the settlements which belonged to him at the beginning of the present war, upon the coast of Orixá, and in Bengal, with liberty to surround Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters: And his Britannic Majesty engages to take such measures as shall be in his power for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India, as well as on the coasts of Orixá, Coromandel, and Malabar, a safe, free, and independent, trade, such as was carried on by the French East India Company, whether they exercise it individually, or united in a Company.

ARTICLE XIV.

Pondicherry shall be in like manner delivered up and guarantied to France, as also Karikal: and his Britannic Majesty shall procure, for an additional dependency to Pondicherry, the two districts of Valanour and Bahour; and to Karikal, the Four Magans bordering thereupon.

ARTICLE XV.

France shall re-enter into the possession of Mahé as well as of its factory at Surat; and the French shall carry on their trade, in this part of India, conformably to the principles established in the thirteenth article of this treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

Orders having been sent to India by the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the sixteenth article of the preliminaries, it is further agreed, that if, within the term of four months, the respective allies of their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties shall not have acceded to the present pacification, or concluded a separate accommodation, their said Majesties shall not give them any assistance, directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions, or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies, such as they were in the year 1776.

ARTICLE XVII.

A R T I C L E XVII.

The King of Great Britain, being desirous to give to his Most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and to contribute to render solid the peace re-established between their said Majesties, consents to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Dunkirk, from the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht, in 1713, inclusive, to this day.

A R T I C L E XVIII.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two high contracting parties shall name commissaries to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the first of January, in the year 1784.

A R T I C L E XIX.

All the countries and territories which may have been or which may be conquered, in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well as by those of his Most Christian Majesty, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

A R T I C L E XX.

As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done; St. Lucia, (one of the Charibee islands) and Gorée in Africa, three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done. The King of Great Britain shall in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done, enter again into the possession of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat. France shall

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be put in possession of the towns and factories which are restored to her in the East Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her, to serve as additional dependencies to Pondicherry and to Karikal, six months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. France shall deliver up, at the end of the like term of six months, the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English or their allies in the East Indies. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXI.

The decision of the prizes and seizures made prior to the hostilities shall be referred to the respective courts of justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided according to the law of nations, and to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation which shall have made the capture or ordered the seizures.

ARTICLE XXII.

For preventing the revival of the law-suits which have been ended in the islands conquered by either of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the judgements pronounced in the last resort, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenor.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties promise to observe sincerely and *bonâ fide* all the articles contained and established in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: and the said high contracting parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the high contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In

In witness whereof, we the underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present definitive treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

MANCHESTER.

(L. S.)

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

(L. S.)

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I.

SOME of the titles made use of by the contracting parties, whether in full powers, and other instruments, during the course of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the present treaty, not being generally acknowledged, it has been agreed that no prejudice should ever result therefrom to either of the said contracting parties; and that the titles taken or omitted, on either side, upon occasion of the said negotiation, and of the present treaty, shall not be cited or quoted as a precedent.

II.

It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made use of in all the copies of the present treaty, shall not form an example which may be alledged or quoted as a precedent, or in any manner prejudice either of the contracting powers; and that they shall conform, for the future, to what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, powers who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in a different language from the French; the present treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

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In witness whereof, we the underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, of their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties, have signed the present separate articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

MANCHESTER.

(L. S.)

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

(L. S.)

DECLARATION.

THE King having entirely agreed with his Most Christian Majesty upon the articles of the definitive treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders, that the French fishermen be not incommoded, in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing-vessels.

The thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party;

party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing-vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the French fishermen, during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great Britain, in ceding the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishery between the said islands and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

With regard to India, Great Britain having granted to France every thing that can ascertain and confirm the trade which the latter requires to carry on there, his Majesty relies with confidence on the repeated assurances of the court of Versailles, that the power of surrounding Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters shall not be exercised in such a manner as to make it become an object of umbrage.

The new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties; but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not to be, of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandize, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When therefore the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood, that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

D E C L A R A T I O N

In this view, his Majesty has consented to the appointment of commissaries, on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

In witness whereof, we his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, being thereto duly authorized, have signed the present declaration, and caused the seal of our arms to be set thereto.

Given at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

M A N C H E S T E R. (L. S.)

C O U N T E R - D E C L A R A T I O N.

THe principles which have guided the King, in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain, that his Majesty had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his Majesty's intentions not to rely upon his constant attention, to prevent the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the fifth article of the treaty of peace signed this day, and by the declaration likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; and his Majesty declares, that he is fully satisfied on this head.

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COUNTER DECLARATION. 35

In regard to the fishery between the island of Newfoundland and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on, by either party, but to the middle of the channel; and his Majesty will give the most positive orders, that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

The King's desire to maintain the peace comprehends India as well as the other parts of the world; his Britannic Majesty may therefore be assured, that his Majesty will never permit that an object so inoffensive and so harmless as the ditch, with which Chandernagore is to be surrounded, should give any umbrage to the court of London.

The King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in the treaty of commerce signed at Utrecht, in one thousand seven hundred and thirteen. The King of Great Britain may judge from thence, that his Majesty's intention is not in any wise to cancel all the stipulations in the abovementioned treaty; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages, expressed in that treaty, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that commissaries are to be appointed to treat upon the state of the trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Majesty hopes that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and the same spirit of conciliation, which presided over the discussion of all the other points comprised in the definitive treaty; and his said Majesty is firmly persuaded that the respective commissaries will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

In witness whereof, We the underwritten Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, being thereto duly authorized, have signed the present counter-declaration, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Given at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.)

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

WE, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, having acted as mediator in the work of pacification, declare that the treaty of peace signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations, which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hand, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto. Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.)

LE COMTE DE MERCY ARGENTEAU.

WE, Ministers Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, having acted as mediators in the work of pacification, declare that the treaty of peace, signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations, which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hands, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto. Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.)

PRINCE IWAN BARIATINSKOY.

(L. S.)

A. MARCOFF.

HIS

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
FULL POWER.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, for perfecting the peace between us and our good Brother, the Most Christian King, which has been happily begun by the preliminary articles already signed at Versailles, on the twentieth day of January last, and for bringing the same to the desired conclusion, we have thought proper to invest some fit person with full authority, on our part; and whereas our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Huntingdon, has merited our favour, by his illustrious descent, eminent qualities of mind, singular experience in affairs, and approved fidelity, on whom therefore we have conferred the character of our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our said good brother, the Most Christian King, being persuaded that he will highly dignify the office, which we have resolved to entrust to him; know ye, therefore, that we have made, constituted, and appointed, and, by these presents, do make, constitute, and appoint, him the said George, Duke of Manchester, our true, certain, and undoubted, plenipotentiary, commissioner, and procurator, giving and granting to him full and all manner of power and authority, as also our general and special command, for us and in our name, to meet and confer with the said Most Christian King, and his ministers, commissioners, and procurators, furnished with sufficient authority, as also with the ambassadors, commissioners, deputies, and plenipotentiaries, of
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the other princes and states whom it may concern, being likewise furnished with sufficient authority, whether singly and separately, or collectively and jointly, and with them to agree, treat, consult, and conclude upon the re-establishing, as soon as may be, of a firm and lasting peace, and sincere friendship and concord; and for us, and in our name, to sign whatever may be so agreed upon and concluded; and also to make, and mutually deliver and receive, a treaty or treaties, or such other and so many instruments as shall be requisite, upon the business concluded, and to transact all other matters which may relate to the happily accomplishing of the aforesaid work, in as ample manner and form, and with equal force and effect, as we, if we were present, could do and perform: engaging and promising, on our royal word, that we will approve, ratify, and accept, in every more perfect form, whatever may happen to be transacted and concluded by our said plenipotentiary, and that we will never suffer the same to be violated or infringed by any one, either in the whole or in part. In witness, and for the greater validity of all which, we have caused our great seal of Great Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand. Given at our court at St. James's, the twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the twenty-third year of our reign.

HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY'S FULL POWER.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those who shall see these presents, greeting. The preliminaries signed at Versailles the twentieth of January, in the present year, laid the foundation of the peace re-established between us and our most dear and most beloved good brother,

brother, the King of Great Britain. We have nothing more at heart than to consolidate that salutary and important work, by a solemn and definitive treaty: for these causes, and other good considerations us thereunto moving, we confiding entirely in the capacity and experience, zeal and fidelity in our service, of our most dear and well-beloved the Sieur Count de Vergennes, our counsellor in all our counsels, commander in our orders, president in our royal counsel of finances, counsellor of state military, minister and secretary of state, and of our commands and finances, having the department of foreign affairs, we have named, appointed, and deputed, him, and by these presents, signed with our hand, do name, appoint, and depute, him, our minister plenipotentiary, giving him full and absolute power to act in that quality, and to confer, negotiate, treat and agree, jointly with the minister plenipotentiary of our most dear and most beloved good brother, the King of Great Britain, invested with full powers in good form, to agree upon, conclude, and sign, such articles, conditions, conventions, declarations, definitive treaty, accessions, and other acts whatsoever, that he shall judge proper for securing and confirming the great work of peace, the whole with the same latitude and authority as we ourself might do, if we were there present in person, even though there should be something which might require a more special order than what is contained in these presents; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to approve, keep firm and stable for ever, fulfil, and execute punctually, every thing that the said Sieur Count de Vergennes shall have stipulated and signed, in virtue of the present full power, without ever infringing, or permitting the same to be infringed, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever; as also to cause our letters of ratification thereof to be expedited in good form, and to cause them to be delivered, in order to their being exchanged, in the time which shall be agreed upon: for such is our pleasure. In witness whereof, we have caused our seal to be put to these presents. Given at Versailles, the fourth day of the month of February, in the year of Grace one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the ninth year of our reign. Signed Louis; and on the fold, by the King, La Croix Marfhal de Castries; and sealed with the great seal of yellow wax.

The

THE EMPEROR'S FULL POWER.

WE, Joseph the second, by the divine favour, Emperor Elect of the Romans, always august, King of Germany, Jerusalem, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia and Lodomeria; Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Lorrain, Stiria, Carinthia and Carniola; Great Duke of Tuscany; Great Prince of Transilvania; Marquis of Moravia; Duke of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Gueldres, Wirtemberg, Upper and Lower Silesia, Milan, Mantua, Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, Ofvecinia and Zatoria, Calabria, Barri, Montferat, and Teschin; Prince of Suevia and Carolopolis; Count of Hapsburg, Flanders, Tyrol, Hainault, Kiburg, Goritia, and Gradisca; Marquis of the Holy Roman Empire, of Burgovia, Upper and Lower Lusatia, Mussepont and Nomeny, Count of Namur, Provence, Vaudemont, Albimont, Zutphen, Sarwar, Salm, and Falkenstein; Lord of Marchpurg, Slavonia, and Mechlin; —

By the tenor of these presents, make known and testify to all and singular, whom it doth or may in any manner concern. During the time that the late extensive war overspread almost the whole world, We and her Majesty the Empress and sole Monarch of all the Russias, animated with an equal desire of putting an end as soon as possible to the calamities of the war, did not omit frequently to manifest our earnest inclination that, by the interposition of our respective and mutual friendly offices, a reconciliation of the belligerent parties might be promoted, and the former peace and sincere concord between them be restored. It was very agreeable to us to understand that our common endeavours had not failed of the desired effect; for a more pacific disposition afterwards prevailing in the minds of the princes engaged in the war, and the business being already so far happily advanced, that previous conditions of peace, or preliminary articles, were agreed upon between them, on which the general work of pacification might be founded, the aforesaid most serene and most potent princes desired, in a friendly manner, that, in concert with her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, we would apply our joint attention to this salutary

tary business, and interpose our friendly offices for establishing the peace, of which the foundations were happily laid by the abovementioned previous conditions, in order that, by the united efforts of the mediators, the great work of peace might, on every side, be the more certainly accomplished. We, ever intent upon that object, perceived with the greater satisfaction the sentiments of the abovementioned princes, and having previously concerted measures with her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, did not hesitate to confirm the expectations they had conceived on our part, by accepting, with a willing and chearful mind, the trust committed to us. For which end we have made choice of the illustrious and noble, our faithful and beloved Florimond, Count de Mercy-Argenteau, Knight of the Golden Fleece, our actual Privy-Counsellor, and our Ambassador residing at the court of the most serene and most potent King of France and Navarre, a person of singular fidelity, integrity, and experience, in the proper conduct of affairs, and have appointed, and hereby given him full power to take upon him, in our name, the office of mediator, conjointly with such person or persons who shall be appointed, and furnished with equal full power, as well on the part of her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, as co-mediatrix, as on the part of the other princes who may be interested therein, and to contribute his counsel and assistance for concluding, by the interposition of friendly offices and united efforts, such treaties, conventions, or regulations, whatsoever, as may appear to be necessary for compleating the work of peace; all which he shall subscribe and sign, and shall also deliver such instrument or instruments, on his part, as may be proper and required of him for perfecting the business: promising, on our imperial, royal, and archducal, word, that we will ratify, accept, and faithfully fulfil, all such things as our said ambassador shall have concluded, promised, and signed, by virtue of these presents, and that we will order letters of ratification to be expedited at the time agreed upon. In witness and for the greater validity whereof, we have signed this instrument of full power with our hand, and have ordered it to be confirmed with our imperial, royal, and archducal, seal affixed thereto. Given in our city of Vienna, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven

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hundred and eighty-three, in the twentieth of our Roman-Germanic reign, and the third of our hereditary reign.

JOSEPHUS.

W. KAUNITZ REETBERG.

By his sacred, imperial, and royal, apostolic Majesty's special command,

ANT. SPIELMANN.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA'S
FULL POWER.

BY the Grace of God, we, Catherine the second, Empress and sole Monarch of all the Russias, of Muscovy, Kiövia, Vlodómiria, Novogorod, Czarina of Casan, Czarina of Astracan, Czarina of Siberia, Lady of Plescau, and Great Dutchess of Smolensko, Dutchess of Estonia, of Livonia, Carelia, Twer, Ingoria, Germia, Viatkia, Bulgaria, and other countries; Lady and Great Dutchess of Lower Novogorod, of Czernigovia, Resan, Rostow, Jaroslaw, Beloforia, Udoria, Obdoria, Condinia, Ruler of all the Side of the North, Lady of Iveria, and Hereditary Princess and Sovereign of the Czars of Cartalinia and Georgia, as also of Cabardinia, of the Princes of Circassia, of Gorski, &c. Being intent, during all the course of the late war, which had extended over every part of the earth, to testify how much we had it at heart to see the calamities thereof terminated, we were inclined, in conjunction with his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, to employ our good offices,

offices, in order to find means of conciliation proper for re-establishing peace and good understanding between the belligerent powers. We have had the satisfaction to observe that our common endeavours were not fruitless; and the pacific sentiments, with which the said powers were happily animated, having ripened and strengthened so far that they proceeded to conclude Preliminary Articles, serving as a basis to the Definitive Treaties, they invited us, conjointly with his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, to carry our united mediation into full execution, and to interpose our good offices in this salutary work, by concurring to consolidate and fully establish the Peace, the foundations of which were laid by the aforesaid Preliminary Articles, and thus to accomplish the business of pacification so happily begun. We, equally induced by the sentiments above expressed, as by a just acknowledgement of those which were manifested to us on the part of the said powers, did not hesitate, in concert with his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, to confirm their expectation, and to charge ourself with the important employment which was tendered to us. For this end, we have made choice of, named and deputed, and, by these presents, do make choice of, name and depute, our Ministers Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty, our beloved and trusty Prince Iwan Bariatinskoy, Lieutenant-General of our forces, Knight of the Order of St. Anne, and the Sieur Arcadius de Marcoff, our Counsellor of Chancery, giving them full power, in our name, and on our behalf, in quality of mediators, jointly with him or them who shall be named for this purpose, and likewise furnished with full powers, on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, co-mediator, as well as on the part of the other powers interested therein, to act or interpose, and assist with our mediation and good offices, in the arrangement and completion of all such treaties, conventions, or other instruments, as shall be judged necessary for the consolidation and entire confirmation of the work begun; and also to sign and deliver, on their part, such act or acts as may be required and deemed conducive to the attainment of that end: promising, on our faith and imperial word, to approve and faithfully perform every thing which shall have been done, concluded, promised, and signed, in vir-

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tue of the present full-power, by the said Prince Bariatinskoy and Sieur Mar-
coff, as also to cause our ratifications thereof to be expedited in the time
agreed upon. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our own
hand, and have caused the great seal of the empire to be fixed thereto. Given
at our residence of St. Petersburg, the twelfth of March, in the year of grace
one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the twenty-first year of
our reign.

C A T H E R I N E.

Count J O H N D'O S T E R M A N N.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP,

Between His BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the KING
of SPAIN, signed at VERSAILLES, the 3d Day of
September, 1783.

IN the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and
Holy Ghost! So be it. Be it known to all those whom it shall or may in
any manner concern. The Most Serene and Most Potent Prince, George the
Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke
of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman
Empire, &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince, Charles the Third,
by the grace of God, King of Spain, and of the Indies, &c. being equally de-
frous

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strous to put an end to the war, which for several years past afflicted their respective dominions, accepted the offer, which their Majesties the Emperor of the Romans, and the Empress of all the Russias, made to them, of their interposition, and of their mediation: but their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, animated with a mutual desire of accelerating the re-establishment of Peace, communicated to each other their laudable intention; which heaven so far blessed, that they proceeded to lay the foundations of peace, by signing Preliminary Articles at Versailles, the 20th of January, in the present year. Their said Majesties, the King of Great Britain, and the Catholic King, thinking it incumbent upon them to give their Imperial Majesties a signal proof of their gratitude for the generous offer of their mediation, invited them, in concert, to concur in the completion of the great and salutary work of peace, by taking part, as mediators, in the Definitive Treaty to be concluded between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties. Their said Imperial Majesties having readily accepted that invitation, they have named, as their representatives, viz. his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord Florimond, Count Mercy-Argenteau, Viscount of Loo, Baron of Crichegnée, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain, actual Privy Councillor of State to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and his Ambassador to his most Christian Majesty; and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, Prince Iwan Bariatinskoy, Lieutenant-General of the Forces of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Knight of the Order of St. Anne and of the Swedish Sword, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty, and the Lord Arcadi de Marcoff, Councillor of State to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty. In consequence, their said Majesties, the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, viz. the King of Great Britain, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of

Huntingdon, actual Privy Councillor to his Britannic Majesty, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty; and the Catholic King, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord Peter Paul Abarca de Bolea Ximenes d'Urrea, &c. Count of Aranda and Castel Florido, Marquis of Torres, of Villanan and Rupit, Viscount of Rueda and Yoch, Baron of the Baronies of Gavin, Sietamo, Clamofa, Eripol Trazmoz, La Mata de Castil-Viejo, Antillon, La Almolda, Cortés, Jorva, St. Genis, Rabovillet, Arcau and Ste. Colome de Farnés, Lord of the Tenance and Honour of Alcalatén, the Valley of Rodellar, the Castles and Towns of Maella, Mesones, Tiurana, and Villa Plana, Taradel and Viladrau, &c. Rico-Hombre in Arragon, by descent, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy Ghost, Gentleman of the King's Chamber in Employment, Captain General of his Forces, and his Ambassador to the most Christian King: who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles,

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual, peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established, between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever: and they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to either of the high

high contracting parties. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed, before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

A R T I C L E II.

The treaties of Westphalia, of 1648; those of Madrid, of 1667, and of 1670; those of Peace and of Commerce of Utrecht, of 1713; that of Baden, of 1714; of Madrid, of 1715; of Seville, of 1729; the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748; the treaty of Madrid, of 1750; and the definitive treaty of Paris, of 1763, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present Treaty; and for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed, in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general which subsisted between the high contracting parties before the war, and particularly all those which are specified and renewed in the aforesaid definitive treaty of Paris, in the best form, and as if they were herein inserted word for word; so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenor, and religiously executed, by both parties, in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty of peace.

A R T I C L E III.

All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given, during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present treaty; each Crown respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side: and sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which may have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed

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upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall likewise be restored, *bona fide*, with all their crews and cargoes. And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The King of Great Britain cedes, in full right, to his Catholic Majesty, the island of Minorca. Provided that the same stipulations inserted in the following article shall take place in favour of the British subjects, with regard to the abovementioned island.

ARTICLE V.

His Britannic Majesty likewise cedes and guaranties, in full right to his Catholic Majesty, East Florida, as also West Florida. His Catholic Majesty agrees that the British inhabitants, or others who may have been subjects of the King of Great Britain in the said countries, may retire in full security and liberty, where they shall think proper, and may sell their estates, and remove their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except on account of debts, or criminal prosecutions; the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty; but if, from the value of the possessions of the English proprietors, they should not be able to dispose of them within the said term, then his Catholic Majesty shall grant them a prolongation proportioned to that end. It is further stipulated, that his Britannic Majesty shall have the power of removing from East Florida all the effects which may belong to him, whether artillery, or other matters.

ARTICLE VI.

The intention of the two high contracting parties being to prevent, as much as possible, all the causes of complaint and misunderstanding heretofore occasioned by the cutting of wood for dying, or logwood; and several English settlements having been formed and extended, under that pretence, upon the Spanish

Spanish continent; it is expressly agreed, that his Britannic Majesty's subjects shall have the right of cutting, loading, and carrying away, logwood, in the district lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations, to wit, by the river Wallis, or Bellize, from the sea, ascending as far as opposite to a lake or inlet which runs into the land, and forms an isthmus, or neck, with another similar inlet, which comes from the side of Rio-Nuevo, or New River; so that the line of separation shall pass strait across the said isthmus, and meet another lake formed by the water of Rio-Nuevo, or New River, at its current. The said line shall continue with the course of Rio-Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a river, the source of which is marked, in the map, between Rio-Nuevo and Rio-Hondo, and which empties itself into Rio-Hondo; which river shall also serve as a common boundary as far as its junction with Rio-Hondo; and from thence descending by Rio-Hondo to the sea, as the whole is marked on the map which the Plenipotentiaries of the Two Crowns have thought proper to make use of, for ascertaining the points agreed upon, to the end that a good correspondence may reign between the two nations, and that the English workmen, cutters, and labourers, may not trespass from an uncertainty of the boundaries. The respective commissaries shall fix upon convenient places, in the territory above marked out, in order that his Britannic Majesty's subjects, employed in the felling of logwood, may, without interruption, build therein houses and magazines necessary for themselves, their families, and their effects; and his Catholic Majesty assures to them the enjoyment of all that is expressed in the present article; provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogating in any wise from his rights of sovereignty. Therefore all the English, who may be dispersed in any other parts, whether on the Spanish continent, or in any of the islands whatsoever, dependent on the aforesaid Spanish continent, and for whatever reason it might be, without exception, shall retire within the district which has been above described, in the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications; and for this purpose orders shall be issued on
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the part of his Britannic Majesty ; and on that of his Catholic Majesty, his governors shall be ordered to grant to the English dispersed every convenience possible for their removing to the settlement agreed upon by the present article, or for their retiring wherever they shall think proper. It is likewise stipulated, that if any fortifications should actually have been heretofore erected within the limits marked out, his Britannic Majesty shall cause them all to be demolished ; and he will order his subjects not to build any new ones. The English inhabitants, who shall settle there for the cutting of logwood, shall be permitted to enjoy a free fishery for their subsistence, on the coasts of the district above agreed on, or of the islands situated opposite thereto, without being in any wise disturbed on that account ; provided they do not establish themselves, in any manner, on the said islands.

ARTICLE VII.

His Catholic Majesty shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Providence, and the Bahamas, without exception, in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain. The same stipulations inserted in the fifth article of this treaty shall take place in favour of the Spanish subjects, with regard to the islands mentioned in the present article.

ARTICLE VIII.

All the countries and territories, which may have been, or which may be conquered, in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well as by those of his Catholic Majesty, which are not included in the present Treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

ARTICLE IX.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two High Contracting Parties shall name Commissaries to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual

mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the first of January, 1784.

ARTICLE X.

As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the High Contracting Parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great Britain shall cause East Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. The King of Great Britain shall in like manner enter again into possession of the islands of Providence, and the Bahamas, without exception, in the space of three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the High Contracting Parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XI.

Their Britannic and Catholic Majesties promise to observe sincerely, and *bonâ fide*, all the articles contained and established in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: and the said High Contracting Parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the High Contracting Parties, in the space of one month, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we, the underwritten Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, have signed, with our hands, in their names, and by virtue of our respective

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respective full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

MANCHESTER.
(L. S.)

LE COMTE D'ARANDA.
(L. S.)

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

ARTICLE I.

SOME of the titles, made use of by the Contracting Parties, whether in the full powers, and other instruments, during the course of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the present Treaty, not being generally acknowledged, it has been agreed, that no prejudice should ever result therefrom to either of the said Contracting Parties; and that the titles taken or omitted, on either side, upon occasion of the said negotiation, and of the present Treaty, shall not be cited, or quoted as a precedent.

ARTICLE II.

It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made use of in all the copies of the present Treaty, shall not form an example which may be alledged or quoted as a precedent, or, in any manner, prejudice either of the Contracting Powers; and that they shall conform, for the future, to what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, powers, who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in a different language from the French; the
present

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

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present Treaty having, nevertheless, the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we, the under-written Ambassador Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, of their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, have signed the present Separate Articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

LE COMTE D'ARANDA.
(L. S.)

MANCHESTER.
(L. S.)

DECLARATION.

THE new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting Treaties; but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure, reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not to be, of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandize, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When therefore the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood, that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting Treaties are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

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D E C L A R A T I O N, &c.

In this view, his Majesty has consented to the appointment of Commissaries, on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

M A N C H E S T E R.
(L. S.)

C O U N T E R - D E C L A R A T I O N.

THE Catholic King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, has had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in preceding treaties of commerce. The King of Great Britain may judge from thence, that the intention of his Catholic Majesty is not in any manner to cancel all the stipulations contained in the above-mentioned treaties; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages, expressed in the old treaties, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that Commissaries are to be named, to treat upon the state of trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Catholic Majesty hopes that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and with the same spirit of conciliation, which have presided over the discussion of all the other points included in the Definitive Treaty; and his said Majesty is equally confident, that the respective Commissaries will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) L E C O M T E D ' A R A N D A.

WE,

WE, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, having acted as Mediator in the work of Pacification, declare that the Treaty of Peace, signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, with the Two Separate Articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations, which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hand, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) LE COMTE DE MERCY ARGENTEAU.

WE, Ministers Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, having acted as Mediators in the work of Pacification, declare that the Treaty of Peace, signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, with the Two Separate Articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations, which are therein contained, was concluded by the Mediation of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hands, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) PRINCE IWAN BARIATINSKOY.

(L. S.) A. MARCOFF.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S FULL POWER.

G E O R G E R.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the holy Roman Empire, &c. To all and

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singular

singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, for perfecting the peace between us and our good brother, the Catholic King, which has been happily begun by the preliminary articles, already signed at Versailles, on the twentieth day of January last, and for bringing the same to the desired conclusion, we have thought proper to invest some fit person with full authority, on our part; and whereas our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Huntingdon, has merited our favour, by his illustrious descent, eminent qualities of mind, singular experience in affairs, and approved fidelity, on whom therefore we have conferred the character of our ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of our good brother, the most Christian King, being persuaded that he will highly dignify the office which we have resolved to entrust to him: Know ye, therefore, that we have made, constituted, and appointed, and, by these presents, do make, constitute, and appoint, him, the said George, Duke of Manchester, our true, certain, and undoubted, plenipotentiary, commissioner, and procurator, giving and granting to him full and all manner of power and authority, as also our general and special command, at the court of our said good brother, the most Christian King, for us and in our name, to meet and confer with the ambassadors, commissioners, deputies, and plenipotentiaries, as well of our good brother, the Catholic King, as of the other princes and states whom it may concern, being furnished with sufficient authority, whether singly and separately or collectively and jointly, and with them to agree, treat, consult, and conclude upon the re-establishing, as soon as may be, of a firm and lasting peace, and sincere friendship and concord; and for us, and in our name, to sign whatever may be so agreed upon and concluded; and also to make, and mutually deliver and receive, a treaty or treaties, or such other and so many instruments as shall be requisite, upon the business concluded, and to transact all other matters which may relate to the happily accomplishing of the aforesaid work, in as ample manner and form, and with equal force and effect, as we, if we were present, could do and perform; engaging and promising, on our royal word, that we will approve, ratify, and accept, in every more perfect form, whatever may happen to be transacted and concluded by our said plenipotentiary, and that

HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY'S FULL POWER.

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that we will never suffer the same to be violated or infringed by any one, either in the whole or in part, In witness, and for the greater validity of all which, we have caused our great seal of Great-Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand. Given at our court at St. James's, the twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the twenty-third year of our reign,

HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY'S FULL POWER.

DON Carlos, by the grace of God, King of Castile, Leon, Arragon, the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, Navarre, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Sardinia, Cordova, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarves, Algeziras, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, the East and West Indies, Islands and Terra-Firma of the Ocean; Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Milan; Count of Apsburg, Flanders, Tirol, and Barcelona; Lord of Biscay and Molina, &c. Whereas, preliminary articles of peace having been happily agreed upon, between my kingdom of Spain and that of England, as well as between the other powers, there will soon be occasion to assemble a general congress wherever it may be thought most proper and best adapted to the common interests, in order to settle and determine definitively all matters in controversy between those powers and states who have taken part in the war now drawing to a conclusion; and considering it very probable that the French court will be preferred, on account of its convenient situation, and the attendance there of those plenipotentiaries who have interposed in forming the said preliminary articles, I have thought it necessary and proper to again authorize a person in my highest esteem and confidence, endowed with knowledge and experience, to the end that, in my name, he may assist at all conferences, treat, settle, and determine, whatever may concern my interests in the intended definitive treaty: therefore, all these requisites and qualifications concentrating in you, Don Pedro Pablo Abarca de Bolea Ximenes d'Urrea, &c. Count of Aranda and Castel-Florido, Marquis of Torres, Villanan, and Rupit, Viscount of Rueda and Yoch, Baron of the Baronies of Gavin, Sietamo, Clamofa, and

others, Lord of the Tenencia and Honour of Alcalaten, &c. Rico-Hombre in Aragon by Descent, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy-Ghost, Gentleman of my Bed-chamber in Employment, Captain-General of my Forces, and my Ambassador Extraordinary to his most Christian Majesty; I have resolved to authorize you, as by these presents I do authorize and name you, and grant to you my full power, in the most ample and extensive form, in order that, with the other ministers, duly empowered by the respective sovereigns or states whom they represent, you may treat, settle, conclude, and sign, all such points as relate to the establishment of the general peace, by means of the definitive treaty which is now in agitation; promising, on the faith and word of a king, to approve, ratify, fulfil, and cause to be strictly fulfilled, whatever articles, conditions, or agreements, you may conclude and sign. In witness whereof, I have ordered these presents to be dispatched, signed by my hand, sealed with my privy-seal, and counter-signed by my under-written counsellor, and first secretary of state and of the dispatches. Pardo, the eighth of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) I THE KING.

JOSEPH MONINO.

The Emperor's Full Power, and the Empress of Russia's Full Power, are exactly in the same form and words, and given to the same persons, as those at the conclusion of the definitive treaty with France, inserted at length in p. 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

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THE DEFINITIVE TREATY

Between His BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, signed at
PARIS, the 3d Day of September, 1783.

IN the Name of the most holy and undivided Trinity. It having pleased the divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treasurer and Prince-Elector of the holy Roman Empire, &c. and of the United States of America, to forget all past mis-understandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the Provisional Articles, signed at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great-Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the Provisional Articles above-mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, on his part, David Hartley, Esq. Member of the Parliament of Great-Britain; and the said United States, on their part, John Adams, Esq. late a commissioner of the United States of America at the

the court of Versailles, late delegate in congress from the State of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the united Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq. late delegate in congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; and John Jay, Esq. late president of congress, and chief justice of the state of New-York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, *viz.* New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent, states, that he treats with them as such, and, for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights, of the same, and every part thereof.

ARTICLE II.

And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, *viz.* From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Laurence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river, to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on the said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of the said river into lake Ontario; through the middle of the said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between

tween that lake and lake Erie; thence along the middle of the said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of the said lake, until it arrives at the water-communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence along the middle of the said water-communication into the lake Huron; thence through the middle of the said lake to the water-communication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior, northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux to the Long-lake; thence through the middle of the said Long-lake, and the water-communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake, to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude. — South, by a line to be drawn due east, from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of 31 degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. — East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Laurence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due East from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the grand bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulph of St. Laurence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at
any

any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island,) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen-islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors, of the ground.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all *bonâ fide* debts heretofore contracted.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in the districts in possession of his majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail: And that congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights, and properties, of such last-mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the *bonâ fide* price (where

(where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties, since the confiscation.

And it is agreed that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage-settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

ARTICLE VI.

That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any future loss or damage either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty, in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said United States, and between the subjects of the one, and the citizens of the other; wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease; all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States, and from every post, place, and harbour, within the same; leaving in all the fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

ARTICLE VIII.

The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain, or to the United States, should have been conquered by the

arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

ARTICLE X.

The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the under-signed, their ministers plenipotentiary, have, in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) DAVID HARTLEY.

(L. S.) JOHN ADAMS.

(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN.

(L. S.) JOHN JAY.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S FULL FOWER.

G E O R G E R.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswic and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the holy Roman Empire, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, for the perfecting and establishing the peace, friendship, and good understanding, so happily commenced by the provisional articles, signed at Paris the thirtieth day of November last, by the commissioners of us and our good friends the United States of America, *viz.* New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, and for opening, promoting, and rendering perpetual, the mutual intercourse of trade and

and commerce between our kingdoms and the dominions of the said United States, we have thought proper to invest some fit person with full powers, on our part, to meet and confer with the ministers of the said United States now residing at Paris, duly authorised for the accomplishing of such laudable and salutary purposes. Now know ye that we, reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence, and circumspection, of our trusty and well beloved David Hartley, Esq. (on whom we have therefore conferred the rank of our minister plenipotentiary) have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint, him our true, certain, and undoubted, commissioner, procurator, and plenipotentiary, giving and granting to him all and all manner of faculty, power, and authority, together with general as well as special order, (so as the general do not derogate from the special, nor on the contrary,) for us and in our name, to meet, confer, treat, and conclude, with the minister or ministers furnished with sufficient powers on the part of our said good friends the United States of America, of and concerning all such matters and things as may be requisite and necessary for accomplishing and completing the several ends and purposes herein before-mentioned; and also for us and in our name to sign such treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, or other instruments whatsoever, as may be agreed upon in the premises; and mutually to deliver and receive the same in exchange, and to do and perform all such other acts, matters, and things, as may be any ways proper and conducive to the purposes above-mentioned, in as full and ample form and manner, and with the like validity and effect, as we ourself, if we were present, could do and perform the same; engaging and promising, on our royal word, that we will accept, ratify, and confirm, in the most effectual manner, all such acts, matters, and things, as shall be so transacted and concluded by our aforesaid commissioner, procurator, and plenipotentiary, and that we will never suffer any person to violate the same in the whole or in part, or to act contrary thereto. In testimony and confirmation of all which, we have caused our great seal of Great-Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand.

Given at our palace of St. James's, the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the twenty-third year of our reign.

I, David Hartley, the minister above-named, certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my original commission, delivered to the American ministers, this nineteenth day of May, 1783.

(Signed)

DAVID HARTLEY.

THE FULL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE United States of America, in congress assembled, to all to whom these presents shall come, send greeting.

Whereas these United States, from a sincere desire of putting an end to the hostilities between his most Christian Majesty and these United States on the one part, and his Britannic Majesty on the other, and of terminating the same by a peace founded on such solid and equitable principles as reasonably to promise a permanency of the blessings of tranquility, did heretofore appoint the honourable John Adams, late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in congress from the State of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said State, their minister plenipotentiary, with full powers general and special to act in that quality, to confer, treat, agree, and conclude, with the ambassadors or plenipotentiaries of his most Christian Majesty, and of his Britannic Majesty, and those of any other princes or states whom it may concern, relating to the re-establishment of peace and friendship: and whereas the flames of war have since that time been extended, and other nations and states are involved therein: Now know ye, that we, still continuing earnestly desirous, as far as depends upon us, to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and to convince the powers of Europe, that we wish for nothing more ardently than to terminate the war by a fair and honourable peace, have thought proper to renew the powers formerly given to the said John Adams, and to join four other persons in commission with him; and having full confidence in the integrity, prudence, and ability, of the honourable Benjamin Franklin, our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles; and the honourable John Jay, late president of congress and chief justice of the state of New-York, and our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid; and the honourable Henry Laurens, formerly president of congress, and commissioned and sent as our agent to the United Provinces of the Low Countries; and the honourable Thomas Jefferson, governor of the common-wealth of Virginia; have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint, the said Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, and Thomas Jefferson, in addition to the said John Adams, giving and granting to them, the said John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, and Thomas Jefferson, or the majority of them, or of such of them as may assemble, or in case of the death, absence, indisposition, or other impediment, of the others, to any one of them, full power and authority, general and special, conjunctly and separately,

FULL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 87

parately, and general and special command, to repair to such place as may be fixed upon for opening negotiations for peace, and there, for us, and in our name, to confer, treat, agree and conclude, with the ambassadors, commissioners, and plenipotentiaries, of the princes and states whom it may concern, vested with equal powers relating to the establishment of peace; and whatsoever shall be agreed and concluded for us and in our name to sign; and thereupon make a treaty or treaties, and to transact every thing that may be necessary for completing, securing, and strengthening, the great work of pacification, in as ample form, and with the same effect, as if we were personally present, and acted herein, thereby promising in good faith that we will accept, ratify, fulfil, and execute, whatever shall be agreed, concluded, and signed, by our said ministers plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, or of such of them as may assemble, or in case of the death, absence, indisposition; or other impediment, of the others, by any of them; and that we will never act or suffer any person to act contrary to the same in the whole or in any part. In witness whereof, we have caused these presents to be signed by our president, and sealed with the seal.

Done at Philadelphia, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, and in the fifth year of our independence, by the United States in congress assembled.

(Signed)

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, President.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

We certify the foregoing copies of the respective full powers to be authentic.
Paris, September 3, 1783.

(Signed)

GEORGE HAMMOND, Secretary to the British Commission.

W. T. FRANKLIN, Secretary to the American Commission.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Between his Majesty the King of GREAT-BRITAIN and their High Mightinesses the STATES-GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF THE LOW-COUNTRIES. Signed at PARIS, MAY 21, 1784.

*In the Name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy-Ghost.
So be it.*

BE it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern. The most serene and most potent prince and lord, George the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. and the high and mighty lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, having laid the foundation of peace by the preliminary articles, signed at Paris the second of September last; and his said majesty and the said States-General being desirous to complete so great and salutary a work, have named and authorised, to wit, on the part of his Britannic majesty, Daniel Hailes, esq. his said majesty's minister plenipotentiary to his most Christian majesty; and on the part of their high mightinesses the said States-General, the most noble and most excellent lords, Mathew Lestevenon, Lord of Berkenroode and Stryen, deputy to the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries from the province of Holland, and their ambassador in ordinary to his majesty the most Christian king, and Gerard Brantsen, burgomaster and senator of the city of Arnheim, counsellor and grand master of the mint of the republic, deputy to the States-General of the United Provinces, and their ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his most Christian majesty: Who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual, peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established, between his Britannic majesty, his heirs, and successors, kingdoms, dominions, and subjects, and their high mightinesses the said States-General, and their dominions and subjects, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining

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maintaining, between themselves and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever: and they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance, or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to either of the high contracting parties. There shall be a general oblivion of every thing which may have been done or committed before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

ARTICLE II.

With respect to the honours of the flag, and the salute at sea, by the ships of the republic towards those of his Britannic majesty, the same custom shall be respectively followed as was practised before the commencement of the war which is just concluded.

ARTICLE III.

All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and who have not yet been restored, conformably to the preliminary treaty, shall be restored as soon as possible without ransom; each power respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made, for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side. And sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant-ships, which may have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall likewise be restored, *bonâ fide*, with all their crews and cargoes. And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The States-General of the United Provinces cede and guaranty, in full right, to his Britannic majesty, the town of Negapatnam, with the dependencies thereof; but, in consideration of the importance which the States-General of the United Provinces annex to the possession of the aforesaid town, the king of Great-Britain, as a mark of his good-will towards the said states, promises, notwithstanding this cession, to receive and treat with them for the restitution of the said town, in case the States should hereafter have an equivalent to offer him.

DEFINITIVE TREATY

ARTICLE V.

The king of Great-Britain shall restore, to the States-General of the United Provinces, Trinquemalé, as also all the other towns, forts, harbours, and settlements, which, in the course of the war, have been conquered, in any part of the world whatever, by the arms of his Britannic majesty, or by those of the English East-India company, and of which he should be in possession; the whole in the condition in which they shall be found.

ARTICLE VI.

The States-General of the United Provinces promise and engage not to obstruct the navigation of the British subjects in the Eastern seas.

ARTICLE VII.

Whereas differences have arisen, between the English African company and the Dutch West-India company, relative to the navigation on the coasts of Africa, as also on the subject of cape Apollonia; for preventing all cause of complaint between the subjects of the two nations on those coasts, it is agreed that commissaries shall be named, on each side, to make suitable arrangements on these points.

ARTICLE VIII.

All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be, conquered, in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic majesty, as well as by those of the States-General, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas, by the ninth article of the preliminary treaty, a period was stipulated and appointed, by the high contracting parties, for the restitutions and evacuations to be made, on each side, of the towns, fortresses, and territories, which might have been conquered by their respective arms, and of which they should be in possession, excepting such as had been ceded; and whereas the term specified in the aforesaid ninth article is already expired; the high contracting parties engage reciprocally and *bonâ fide*, to observe the said stipulations, and in case, by any accident or otherwise, the cessions and restitutions therein comprised should not have taken place, to expedite immediately the necessary orders, to the end that there may be no farther delay in the accomplishment of the said stipulations.

ARTICLE X.

His Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses the aforesaid States-General, promise to observe sincerely and *bonâ fide*, all the articles contained and established in this present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: and the said high contracting parties guaranty

WITH HOLLAND.

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guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present articles.

ARTICLE XI.

The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Paris, between the high contracting parties, in the space of one month, or sooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten, their ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and by virtue of our full powers, the present definitive treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

DANIEL HAILES.

(L. S.)

LESTEVENON VAN BERKENROODE.

(L. S.)

BRANTSSEN.

(L. S.)

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

IT has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made use of in all the copies of the present treaty, shall not form an example which may be alledged, or quoted as a precedent, or, in any manner, prejudice either of the contracting powers; and that they shall conform, for the future, to what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of powers, who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in a different language from the French; the present treaty having, nevertheless, the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and of the States General of the United Provinces, have signed the present separate article, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

DANIEL HAILES.

(L. S.)

LESTEVENON VAN BERKENROODE.

(L. S.)

BRANTSSEN.

(L. S.)

HIS

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S FULL POWER.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswic and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, in order to perfect the peace between us and the high and mighty lords the States General of the United Netherlands, which was happily begun by the preliminary articles, signed at Paris, the second day of September last, and to bring the same to the desired conclusion, we have thought fit to invest some proper person with full power on our part; know ye, that we, confiding entirely in the fidelity, diligence, ability, penetration, and experience, in affairs, of our trusty and well-beloved, Daniel Hailes, Esq. our minister plenipotentiary to our good brother the most christian king, have named, made, and constituted, and, by these presents, do name, make, and constitute, him our true, certain, and undoubted, commissioner, procurator, and plenipotentiary; giving and granting to him all and all manner of power, faculty, and authority, as also our general and special command, (so that the general shall not derogate from the special, nor contrarywise) at the court of our said good brother, the most Christian king, for us, and in our name, to meet and confer with the ambassadors, commissioners, deputies, and plenipotentiaries, of the aforesaid lords the States General of the United Netherlands, being furnished with sufficient authority, and with them to agree, treat, consult, and conclude, upon the re-establishing, as soon as may be, of a firm and lasting peace, and sincere friendship and concord; and for us, and in our name, to sign whatever may be so agreed upon and concluded; and also to make, and mutually deliver and receive, a treaty or treaties, or such other and so many instruments as shall be requisite, upon the business concluded, and to transact all other matters, which may relate to the happily accomplishing of the aforesaid work, in as ample manner and form, and with equal force and effect, as we, if we were present, could do and perform: engaging and promising, on our royal word, that we will approve, ratify, and accept, in every more perfect form, whatever may happen to be transacted and concluded by our said plenipotentiary, and that we will never suffer the same to be violated or infringed by any one, either in the whole or in part. In witness, and for the greater validity of all which, we have caused our great seal of Great-Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand. Given at our court at St. James's, the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the twenty-fourth year of our reign.

THE

THE FULL POWER OF THE STATES GENERAL.

THE States General of the United Netherlands: To all who shall see these presents, greeting. Whereas there is nothing we have more earnestly at heart, than that the war, in which we, together with other powers, are involved, against Great-Britain, may be terminated by a general, solid, and lasting, peace, and that, in order to accomplish so desirable and salutary a purpose, negotiations may be forthwith begun; wherefore, moved by a desire of contributing whatever lies in our power to promote the negociation for a general peace, and trusting that we shall find the most serene king of Great-Britain animated with the like sentiments, we, knowing the prudence, experience in affairs, and fidelity, of the lords Lestevenon de Berkenroode, our ambassador to his most Christian majesty, and Gerard Brantsen, consul of the city of Arnheim, counsellor and master-general of the mint of the republic, deputy in ordinary from the province of Gueldres to our assembly, and our plenipotentiary, have authorised, appointed, commissioned, and deputed, as, by these presents, we do authorise, appoint, commission, and depute, them, granting full power, as well as general and special command, to both of them conjointly, or to either of them in the absence of the other, whether on account of illness or of any other impediment whatsoever, to treat with him or them who shall have likewise been invested by his Britannic majesty with the necessary authority for that purpose, concerning all things which shall be judged expedient and requisite for concluding a general, lasting, and advantageous, peace, to endeavour to remove all obstacles which may occur, to act, agree, and stipulate, thereupon in such manner as they shall think proper, and generally to do all things relative thereto, which we ourselves being present might do; promising sincerely and *bonâ fide*, that we will accept, perform, and ratify, every thing which the said lords our ambassador and plenipotentiary shall have stipulated, promised, or granted, and that we will issue our letters of ratification in due form. Given at the Hague, under our great seal, signed by the president of our assembly, and countersigned by our greffier, the nineteenth day of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

R. SLOET, Pt.

By order of the aforesaid lords the States General,
H. FAGEL.

List

A LIST OF PLACES

*Captured during the War, with a summary View of their Cession
or Restoration by the Articles of Peace.*

*Conquered by GREAT-BRITAIN from
FRANCE, and restored to the latter.*

The Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

The Island of St. Lucia.

The Island of Goree.

Pondicherry, with the former Establish-
ments of France on the Coast of Oriza
and in Bengal.

*Conquered by FRANCE from GREAT-
BRITAIN, and restored to the latter.*

The Islands of Grenada and the Grena-
dines.

The Island of St. Vincent.

The Island of Dominica.

The Island of St. Christopher.

The Island of Nevis.

The Island of Montserrat.

*Conquered by FRANCE from GREAT-
BRITAIN, and ceded to the former.*

The Island of Tobago.

The River Senegal, &c. with the Forts
of St. Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin,
and Portendie.

*Conquered by SPAIN from GREAT-BRI-
TAIN, and restored to the latter.*

The Islands of Providence and Bahama.

N.B. These Islands were re-taken from
Spain before the News of the Peace
had arrived.

*Conquered by SPAIN from GREAT-BRI-
TAIN, and ceded to the former.*

The Island of Minorca.

The Province of West-Florida.

The Province of East-Florida was also
ceded to Spain, though not conquered.

N.B. Some Forts were captured by Great-
Britain from Spain, on the Coast of
Mexico, but were evacuated before the
Peace.

*Conquered by GREAT-BRITAIN from
HOLLAND, and restored to the latter.*

Trinquemalé, in the Island of Ceylon.

N.B. This Place was captured by France
from Great-Britain before the Peace ;
as was the Island of St. Eustatia also,
which had been captured from Holland.
The Cape of Good Hope was likewise
garrisoned by France, to protect it
from the Arms of Great-Britain.

*Conquered by GREAT-BRITAIN from
HOLLAND, and ceded to the former.*

The Town of Negapatnam and its De-
pendencies.

Summary Account of the Commencement and Termination of the late War.

A M E R I C A.

Proclamation for the Com-
mencement of Hostilities 23 Aug. 1775
Provisional Articles signed 30 Nov. 1782
D^o ratified and exchanged 13 Aug. 1783
Definitive Treaty signed 3 Sept. 1783

Duration of the War,
7 Years, 3 Months, 8 Days.

F R A N C E.

Proclamation for the Com-
mencement of Hostilities 29 July 1778
Preliminary Articles signed 20 Jan. 1783
D^o ratified and exchanged 3 Feb. 1783
Definitive Treaty signed 3 Sept. 1783
Peace proclaimed in London 6 Oct. 1783

Duration of the War,
4 Years, 5 Months, 23 Days.

S P A I N.

Proclamation for the Com-
mencement of Hostilities 18 June 1779
Preliminary Articles signed 20 Jan. 1783
D^o ratified and exchanged 9 Feb. 1783
Definitive Treaty signed 3 Sept. 1783
Peace proclaimed in London 6 Oct. 1783

Duration of the War,
3 Years, 7 Months, 3 Days.

H O L L A N D.

Proclamation for the Com-
mencement of Hostilities 20 Dec. 1780
Preliminary Articles signed 2 Sept. 1783
D^o ratified and exchanged 29 Sept. 1783
Definitive Treaty signed 20 May 1784

Duration of the War,
2 Years, 8 Months, 14 Days.
Peace was not proclaimed.

E R R A T A.

Le Bizarre 64 should have been inserted under the Head of *French Ships destroyed*, P. 6; consequently it should have been omitted in the List of the French Navy, P. 8, and have been inserted in P. 17. The Reader is therefore requested to make the necessary Addition and Subtraction of 1 Ship and 64 Guns, which this Omission may occasion, in the different Statements, partial and general.—The general Statement, at the End of the War, in P. 15, will then stand as follows:

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Foreign Navies, fit for Service	133	— 5646
British Navy, fit for Service	117	— 8184
Majority against Great-Britain	16	— 1462

List of the MINISTRY, &c. at different Periods.

Offices of State, &c.	When Provisional Articles with America, and Preliminary Articles with France and Spain, were signed.	When the Definitive Treaties with France, Spain, and America, and the Preliminary Articles with Holland, were signed.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i> - - -	Lord Thurlow.	{ Lord Loughborough.* Sir W. H. Ashhurst.* Sir Beaum. Hotham.*
<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> -	Earl of Shelburne.	Duke of Portland.
<i>Lord President</i> - - -	Lord Camden.	Viscount Stormont.
<i>Lord Privy-Seal</i> - - -	Duke of Grafton.	Earl of Carlisle.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Right Hon. William Pitt.	Lord John Cavendish.
<i>Secretary of State</i> Home	Rt Hon. Tho. Townshend.	Lord North.
Foreign	Lord Grantham.	Rt Hon. Cha. James Fox.
<i>Commander in Chief</i> - -	Rt Hon. H. S. Conway.	Rt Hon. H. S. Conway.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Viscount Keppel.	Viscount Keppel.
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i> - - -	Duke of Manchester.	Earl of Hertford.
<i>Lord Steward</i> - - -	Earl of Carlisle.	Earl of Dartmouth.
<i>Attorney-General</i> - - -	Lloyd Kenyon, Esq.	James Wallace, Esq.
<i>Solicitor-General</i> - - -	R. P. Arden, Esq.	John Lee, Esq.
<i>Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Lord Ashburton.	Earl of Derby.
<i>Master-Gen. of the Ordnance</i>	Duke of Richmond.	Lord Viscount Townshend.
<i>Paymast. Gen. of the Forces</i>	Rt Hon. Isaac Barré.	Edmund Burke, Esq.
<i>Secretary at War</i> - - -	Sir George Yonge, Bart.	Rt Hon. R. Fitzpatrick.
<i>Treasurer of the Navy</i> - -	Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.	Rt Hon. Cha. Townshend.
<i>Comptroller of the Navy</i> -	Sir Charles Middleton, Bt	Sir Charles Middleton, Bt.
<i>Lord-Lieut. of Ireland</i> - -	Earl Temple.	Earl of Northington.
<i>Ambassador to France</i> - -	_____	Duke of Manchester.
<i>Ambassador to Spain</i> - -	_____	Viscount Mountstuart.

* Commissioners.

A List of British Ships of War, lost, taken, or destroyed, since the Commencement of the War.

Ships.

Where lost or taken, &c.

1775. 18 Pomona, T. Eastwood,
 18 Ferret, J. Rodney,
 12 Bolton, (Bg) Lieut. Sneyd,
 8 Savage, (Sp) H. Bromedge,
 1776. 32 Repulse, H. Davis,
 12 Racehorse, (Sch)
 1777. 64 Augusta, F. Reynolds,
 28 Liverpool, H. Bellew,
 28 Actæon, C. Atkins,
 26 E. of Bute, (AS) B. Hill,
 24 Mercury, J. Montagu,
 20 Vestal, J. Shirley,
 10 Syren, T. Furneaux,
 18 Merlin, (Sp) S. Reeve,
 16 Pegasus, (Sp) J. H. Gore,
 12 Sprightly, (Cut.) Lt Hill,
 8 Cruiser, (Sp) F. Parry,
 1778. 64 Somerset, G. Ourry,
 32 Juno, H. Dalrymple,
 32 Lark, R. Smith,
 32 Orpheus, C. Hudson,
 32 Flora, J. Brisbane,
 32 Minerva, J. Stott,
 32 Arethusa, C. H. Everist,
 32 Grampus, (AS) J. Frodsham,
 32 Tortoise, (AS) J. Brenton,
 28 Cerberus, J. Symons,
 28 Mermaid, J. Hawker,
 28 Fox, Hon. T. Windor,
 28 Active, W. Williams,
 22 Lively, R. Biggs,
 20 Supply, (SSp) J. L. Nasmyth,
 18 Ceres, (Sp) J. R. Dacre,
 16 Zebra, (Sp) H. Collins,
 16 King's-Fisher, (Sp) A. Grime,
 16 Falcon, (Sp) H. Harmood,
 16 Seregal, (Sp) J. Inglis,
 16 Swallow, (Sp) C. Warre,
 16 Swift, (Sp) J. Tathwell,
 16 Cupid, (Sp) W. Carlyon,
 16 Scorpion, (Sp)
 14 Drake, (Sp) G. Burdon,
 14 Zephyr, (Sp) T. West,
 14 Dispatch, (Sp) J. Botham,
 2 York, (Tender,) Lt T. W. Uthoff,

1775. Lost in the West-Indies. The Crew perished.
 Lost in the West-Indies. The Crew perished.
 Taken by the Americans.
 Lost at the Island of Scaterie.
 1776. Lost in a Hurricane in N. America. The Crew perished.
 Taken by the Americans.
 1777. Burnt by the red-hot Shot from Mud-Ft, in the Delaware.
 Lost in Jamaica-Bay.
 Evacuated and destroyed at Fort Sullivan, Charles-Town.
 Foundered in the Gulf of Florida.
 Lost in North-River, near New-York.
 Lost on the Newfoundland Station. The Crew perished.
 Lost off Point-Judith, near Rhode-Island.
 Evacuated and burnt at Mud-Fort, in the Delaware.
 Lost on the Newfoundland Station. The Crew perished.
 Lost at Guernsey. The Crew perished.
 Burnt on the Coast of Carolina.
 1778. Lost on Cape Cod.
 Burnt at Rhode-Island to prevent their falling into the Hands of
 the French Fleet, under D'Estaing.
 Sunk at Ditto.
 Taken by the Fr. in the W.I. since ret. and called the Recovery
 Lost off Ushant.
 Lost near Newfoundland.
 Burnt at Rhode-I. to prevent its falling into the Hands of the Fr.
 Driven a-shore by D'Estaing's Fleet, near Cape Henlopen.
 Taken by La Junon, a French Frigate; since lost.
 Taken in the West-Indies.
 Taken by L'Iphigénie, a French Frigate; since retaken.
 Burnt by Accident at St. Kitt's. [by the French.
 Tak. by L'Iphigénie, in W. I. since ret. called the Raven, and ret.
 Lost at Egg-Island Harbour, near New-York.
 Burnt at Rhode-Island, to prevent her falling into the Hands of
 the French under D'Estaing.
 Foundered on the Coast of America. The Crew perished.
 Taken by D'Estaing on the Coast of Am. since ret. and blown up.
 Lost coming from the Cape of Good Hope. The Crew perished.
 Burnt off Cape Henry, Virginia, to prevent its falling into the
 Hands of the Enemy.
 Foundered off Newfoundland.
 Laid up in North-America.
 Taken by Paul Jones in Belfast-Lough.
 Taken by the French in the Mediterranean; since retaken and burnt.
 Lost in North-America. The Crew perished.
 Taken by D'Estaing's Fleet on the Coast of Am. since retaken.

1778.

- 12 Spy, (Sp) T. L. Frederick,
 12 Hinchinbrook,
 12 Helena, (Sch) T. Hicks,
 10 Alert, (Cut) W. G. Fairfax,
 10 Otter, (Sp) J. Wright,
 10 Enterprize, (Tender),
 8 Thunder, (Bb) J. Gambier,
 8 Folkestone, (Cut) Lt W. Smith,
 1779 64 Ardent, P. Boteler,
 50 Experiment, Sir J. Wallace,
 44 Serapis, Sir R. Pearson,
 32 Montreal, S. Douglas,
 32 Quebec, G. Farmer,
 28 Hussar, C. M. Pole,
 24 Glasgow, T. Lloyd,
 20 Ariel, T. Mackenzie,
 20 Sphinx, R. Sutton,
 20 Countess Scarbro', T. Piercy,
 20 Rose, P. Browne,
 20 North, (AS) G. Selby,
 16 Thorn, (Sp) W. Wardlaw,
 16 Weazel, (Sp) L. Robertson,
 16 Viper, (Sp) Ld Hervey,
 14 Tapageur, (Cut) Ld Fitzgerald,
 14 Savannah, (Bg) Fisher,
 14 West-Florida, (Sp) Lt J. Payne,
 14 Hope, (Sp) M. Hindman,
 12 York, (Sp) Lt Dobree,
 10 Diligent, (Sp) Lt Walbeoff, }
 10 Haarlim, (Sp) Lt Rogers, }
 8 Holderness, (Cut)

1780.

- 74 Thunderer, Com. Walsingham,
 Capt. R. B. Nicholas,
 74 Cornwall, T. Edwards,
 64 Stirling Castle, R. Carkett,
 64 Defiance, M. Jacobs,
 50 Leviathan, R. Lambert,
 44 Phoenix, Sir H. Parker,
 42 La Blanche, F. S. Uppleby,
 32 Sartine, F. R. Simonton,
 28 Laurel, T. Lloyd,
 28 Shark, H. Lloyd,
 28 Andromeda, H. Bryne,
 24 Deal-Castle, J. Hawkins,
 24 Penelope, J. Jones,
 10 Scarborough, S. H. Walker,

1778.

- Lost at Newfoundland.
 Taken by the Americans.
 Taken by La Sensible, French Frigate; since retaken.
 Taken by La Junon, French Frigate.
 Lost in Florida.
 Taken by the Americans and burnt.
 Taken by D'Estaing's Fleet on the Coast of America.
 Taken by the French.
 1779 Taken by the combined Fl. in the Channel; since retaken.
 Taken by D'Estaing's Fleet on the Coast of Georgia.
 Taken by Paul Jones off Scarborough.
 Taken by two French Men of War in the Mediterranean.
 Blown up, eng. La Surveillante, a Fr. Frig. Cr. chiefly perished
 Struck on a Rock in Hell-Gates and sunk.
 Burnt by Accident at Jamaica.
 Taken by l'Amazon, French Frigate, off Carolina.
 Taken by the French in the West-Indies; since retaken.
 Taken by Paul Jones off Scarborough.
 Sunk on Savannah-Bar, to prevent the Approach of the Fr. Fleet
 Lost near Halifax, all the Crew perished.
 T. by an Am. Fr. on the C. of Am. ret. t. ag. by the Fr. & since ret.
 Taken by Bourdeaux, French Frigate, in the West-Indies.
 Lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
 Lost in the West-Indies.
 Sunk at Savannah.
 Taken at Pensacola by the Americans.
 Taken by an Am. Privateer; since ret. and named the Recovery.
 Taken by D'Estaing's Fleet at Grenada.
 Taken by the Americans on the American Coast.
 Taken by the combined Fleet in the Channel.

1780.

- Lost in the Hurricane in the West-Indies. The Crew perished.
 Rendered unserviceable, and sunk at St. Lucia.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the W. I. The Crew chiefly perished.
 Lost on Savannah-Bar.
 Foundered coming from Jamaica.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the West-Indies, on the Island of Cuba.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the W. I. on Martinique. Crew perished.
 Lost in the East-Indies, off Mangalore.
 Lost in the Hurricane in W. I. on Martinique, Crew perished.
 Lost in North-America, the Crew perished.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the W. I. the Crew chiefly perished.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the W. I. on the Island of Porto-Rico.
 Foundered in the West-Indies.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the West-Indies.

- 2 Unicorn, T. L. Frederick,
 20 Vigilant, (AS) T. Goldsborough,
 18 Rover, (Sp) H. Savage,
 18 Bellona, (ASp) F. Tinley,
 18 Fortune, (Sp) L. Robertson,
 16 *Beavers Prize*, (Sp) A. Drummond,
 16 *Courcur*, (Sch) F. Lt C. Major,
 14 Barbadoes, (Sp) R. Milbanke,
 14 Cameleon, (Sp) J. Johnstone,
 14 Fairy, (Sp) J. Browne,
 14 Jackall, (Cut) J. Gibson,
 14 True Briton, (Cut) Hon. P. Napier,
 14 Endeavour, (Bg) F. Wooldridge,
 12 Active, (Bg) Lt. Quarne,
 12 Nimble, (Cut) W. Furnivall,
 10 Victor, (Bg)
 8 Incendiary, (FS) W. A. Merrick,
 1781 74 Culloden, G. Balfour,
 74 Terrible, Hon. W. C. Finch,
 44 Romulus, G. Gayton,
 44 Charon, T. Symonds,
 32 Thetis, R. Linzee,
 32 *Iris*, A. G. Dawson,
 32 Richmond, C. Hudson,
 28 Guadaloupe, H. Robinson,
 28 Greyhound, W. Fox,
 28 Crescent, Hon. T. Pakenham,
 24 Pelican, C. Collingwood,
 24 Fowey, P. Aplin,
 24 Sandwich, W. Bett.
 24 Syren, J. Vaillant,
 20 Mentor, R. Deans,
 20 Molly, (AS) W. Long,
 20 Germain, (AS) G. A. Keppel,
 18 *Echo*, (Sp) F. J. Manley,
 18 Port-Royal, (Sp) T. Kelly,
 18 Minorca, (Xbk) H. Lawton,
 16 *St. Firmin*, (Sp) S. J. Faulkener,
 16 Cormorant, R. M'Evoy,
 16 Atalanta, (Sp) S. Edwards,
 16 Savage, (Sp) C. Stirling,
 16 Swallow, (Sp) T. Wells,
 16 Hope, (Sp) W. Thomas,
 16 Sheagig, (Sp) J. K. Sheppard,
 16 *Delise of Cumberland*, A. E. Marth,
 16 Delight, (Sp) F. T. Drake,
 14 Racehorse, (Sch) Lt G. Brisac,
 14 Pheasant, (Cut) G. Matthews,
- Taken by the French in the West-Indies; since retaken.
 Burnt at Beaufort, South-Carolina.
 Taken by the Fr. in W.I. retak. and since lost, the Cr. perishing.
 Lost at the Mouth of the Elbe.
 Taken by the French in the West-Indies.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the West-Indies. Crew chiefly perished.
 Taken by the Americans at Newfoundland.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the West-Indies. Crew perished.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the West-Indies. Crew perished.
 Taken by the French; since retaken.
 Tak. out of the Downs by the Crew, and car. into France, since ret.
 Taken by the French; since retaken under the Name of the Tartar
 Lost in the Hurricane at Jamaica.
 Taken by the Americans, near New-York.
 Lost in Mount's-Bay.
 Lost in the Hurricane in the West-Indies. The Crew perished.
 Lost near the Isle of Wight.
 1781 Lost on the East End of Long-Island.
 Burnt off the Chesapeak.
 Taken by the Eveille and 2 Frigates of Ternay's Fleet in N. Am.
 Burnt in the Chesapeak.
 Struck on a Rock and sunk at St. Lucia.
 Taken by M. De Grasse, off the Chesapeak.
 Sunk in the Chesapeak.
 Lost upon the South-Sand-Head, near Deal.
 Taken by the French Frig. La Gloire, 40, and La Friponne, 36.
 Lost in the Hurricane at Jamaica, August 1.
 Sunk in the Chesapeak.
 Taken off Charles-Town.
 Lost near Cuckmeer-Haven, upon the Coast of Suffex.
 Burnt at Pensacola.
 Burnt by Accident off Point Linas. The Crew chiefly perished.
 Taken in North-America.
 Lost in Plymouth-Sound.
 Taken by the Spaniards at Pensacola.
 Sunk at Mahon, on the Landing of the Spaniards.
 Taken by the Spaniards near Gibraltar.
 Taken by Count de Grasse, off Charles-Town, Aug. 24
 Taken by the Americans; since retaken.
 Taken by the Americans; since retaken.
 Lost on Long-Island.
 Lost off Savannah.
 Taken in the West-Indies.
 Lost on Cape St. Mary, Newfoundland.
 Lost on her Passage to North-America. The Crew perished.
 Lost off Beachy-Head.
 Lost going Convoy to Guernsey. The Crew perished.

- 14 Snake, (Sp) W. Jackson, Taken by the Americans.
 14 Trepassey, (Sp) J. Smyth, Taken by the Americans.—Since retaken.
 4 Hope, (Cut) Lt. L. Vickers, Taken by the French; since retaken.
 14 Antigua, (Sp) J. Hutt, Taken by the French in the West-Indies.
 14 Fly, (Cut) M. Ponsonby, Taken by the French.
 14 Bonetta, (Sp) R. Dundas, Taken in the Chesapeake; since retaken.
 14 Loyalist, (Sp) R. Williams, Taken in the Chesapeake.
 14 Battlesnake, (Sp) P. D'Auvergne, Lost off the Island Trinidad.
 14 Pigny, (Cut) F. Dyson, Driv. on shore at Dunkirk and tak. Poss. of by the Fr. since retaken.
 14 Rover, J. Duncan, Lost at Sandyhook, in America.
 14 Gibraltar, (ABg) W. Anderson, Taken off Gibraltar.
 8 Firebrand, (FS) R. Hill, Burnt by Accident in Falmouth-Harbour.
 8 Vulcan, (FS) G. Palmer, Burnt in the Chesapeake.
 8 Conflagration, (FS) J. Duncan, Abandoned and burnt in North-America.
 8 Thunderer, (Bb) J. Wallace, Lost in the British Channel. The Crew perished.
 104 *Ville de Paris*, Wilkinson, 1782. Supposed to have foundered coming from Jamaica. 1782.
 100 Royal Geo. Rr-Ad. Kempenfelt, Lost by Accident at Spithead, Aug. 29. Most of the Cr. perished.
 Capt. M. Waghorn,
 74 Ramillies, Rr-Ad. T. Graves, Burnt on her Passage from Jamaica, on the Banks of Newfoundland,
 Capt. S. Monarty, having been rendered unserviceable by bad weather. Sept. 21.
 74 *L'Heclor*, F. J. Bouchier, Sunk by the Crew on the Banks of Newfoundland, having been
 rendered unserviceable by bad Weather, Oct. 5.
 74 Centaur, J. Inglefield, Foundered coming from Jamaica, and only 12 saved.
 74 *Glorieux*, F. Hon. T. Cadogan, Supposed to have foundered coming from Jamaica.
 50 Hannibal, A. Christie, Taken by the French off Sumatra, in the East-Indies.
 36 *Santa Monica*, S. J. Linzee, Lost off Tortola.
 32 *Blande*, F. E. Thornbrough, jun. Lost on Nantucket-Shoals.
 28 Solebay, C. H. Everitt, Lost off Nevis, Jan. 25.
 28 Hinchinbrook, Foundered at Jamaica.
 28 Coventry, W. Wolfely, Taken by M. Suffrein, in the East Indies.
 20 Oronoque, (Sp) W. Tahourdin, Taken by the French at the Capitulation of Demerary.
 20 Britannia, (ASSp) M. Davis, Lost on the Kentish-Knock.
 20 Jackall, (AS) G. Logie, Taken in the West-Indies.
 18 Chafer, (Sp) T. Parr, Taken by La Bellona, Fr. Frigate, in the E.I.—Since retaken.
 18 Sylph, (Sp) L. Græme, Taken by the French at the Capitulation of Demerary.
 16 Barbuda, (Sp) F. Pender, Taken by the French at the Capitulation of Demerary.
 16 Rodney, (Bg) J. D. Brisbane, Taken by La Fee, French Frigate, near the Lizard.
 16 Alligator, (Sp) J. Frodsham, Upset in a Squall off Waterford. Most of the Crew perished.
 16 Swan, (Sp) L. Robertson, Lost off Yarmouth.
 14 Repulse, (Cut) J. Atkinson, Taken by the Hyder Ally American Ship of War.
 14 *Gen. Monk*, A. (Sp) J. Rogers, Taken by L'Aigle and Gloire, French Frigates, in North-America.
 14 Raccoon, (Sp) Run on-shore near Calais, and taken Possession of by the French.
 14 Flying-Fish, (Sp) C. Craven, Taken in the West-Indies.
 14 Polecat, (Sp) Hon. P. Napier, Lost off Newfoundland.
 14 Placentia, (Bg) Lt. Anderson, Taken in North-America. Since retaken.
 14 Allegiance, D. Phips, Supposed to have foundered coming from Jamaica.
 14 Cornwallis, (ASSp) R. T. Appleby

BRITISH SHIPS LOST, TAKEN, &c.

- 14 Resolution, (AT) R. F. Haffard, Taken by a French Squadron, in the East-Indies.
 14 Raikes, (AT) N. Thompson, Taken by a French Squadron, in the East-Indies.
 14 Lively, (Sp) M. Stanhope, Rose upon by the Prisoners in the West-Indies.
 14 Prince Edw. (Bg) R. Simmonds, Rose upon by the Prisoners and carried to America.
 1783 74 Shrewsbury, (PS) Sunk in Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica.
 74 Superb, V. Ad. Sir E. Hughes, Driven on-shore and lost off Tellicherry, in the East-I. Nov. 5.
 Capt. H. Newcome,
 50 Cato, V. Ad. Sir H. Parker, Bt. Supposed to be lost on her Passage to the East-Indies.
 Capt. Js Clark,
 36 Pallas, C. Parker, Run on-shore on St. George's I. near Fayal, to pref. the Cr. & burnt
 32 Cerberus, Sir J. Wheate, Struck on a Reef of Rocks, in St. George's Harbour, Bermudas.
 18 Raven, (Sp) J. Wells, Taken by two French Frigates, in the West-Indies.
 18 Mentor, (Sp) A. R. Tilledge, Foundered nr Bermud. Mar. 16, with Crew of Cerberus.— All per.
 14 Tickler, (Sp) Taken by a French Frigate, in the West-Indies.
 64 Exeter, J. S. Smith, 1784 Burnt at the Cape, on Pass. from the E. I. as unserviceable. 1784
 24 Crocodile, J. Williamson, Lost off the Start Point, May 9, coming from the East-Indies.
 14 Antelope, [Sp] L. Hunter, }
 10 Duke of Rutland, Lt. Browne, } Lost in the Hurricane at Jamaica, July 30.

List of the Enemies Ships taken or destroyed since the Commencement of the War.

1777

AMERICAN SHIPS CAPTURED.

- Hancock, (late Iris,) 32 Rainbow, Sir G. Collier, in N. America.
 Delaware, 28 By the Troops at Philadelphia.
 Oliver Cromwell, (Sp) 20 Beaver, (Sp) J. Jones, in N. A. (Aft. the Beaver's Prize, (Sp) & lost.)
 Cabot, 20 Milford, A. Barkley, in North-America.
 Trumbull, (late Tobago) 20 Venus, J. Ferguson, in North-America.
 Am. Tartar, (late Hinchinbrook) 20 (Ship-Sp) Bientaisant, J. Macbride, in North-America.
 Lexington, 18 Alert, Lt J. Bazely, in the Channel.
 1778 Raleigh, 32 Experiment and Unicorn, in North-America.
 Virginia, 28 Emerald and others, in North-America.
 Portsmouth, 26 Experiment, Sir J. Wallace, in North-America.
 St. Peter, 20 Aurora, J. Cumming, in North-America.
 Hampden, 20 By Sir George Collier's Squadron, at Penobscot.
 Monmouth, 20 By Sir George Collier's Squadron, at Penobscot.
 Bunker's Hill, (late Surprise, Sp,) 20 By the Squadron under Vice-Adm. Barrington, in the W. Indies.
 1779 General Sullivan, 20 Licorne, Hon. T. Cadogan.
 Jafon, 20 Surprise, S. Reeve, in North-America.
 Oliver Cromwell, 20 Daphne and Delaware, in North-America.
 Cumberland, (late Rover) 20 Pomona, Hon. W. Waldegrave, in the West-Indies.
 Hampden 20 } Deserted by their Crews, at Penobscot, and taken Possession of
 Hunter 18 } by the Squadron under Sir George Collier.
 Monmouth 16 Surprise, S. Reeve, in North-America.
 Nancy 16 Taken by the Greyhound, } on their Voyage to Penobscot.
 Rover 10 Taken by the Galatea, }
 1780 Providence, 32 } By Vice-Ad. Arbuthnot, at Charles-Town.
 Boston, (late Charlestown) 28 }
 Protector, (late Hullar) 26 Roebuck and Medea, in North-America.
 Hetty, 20 Iris J. Hawker, in North-America.

1780 AMERICAN SHIPS CAPTURED. 101

Ranger, (*late Halifax*)
 Washington, (*late Gen. Monk*)
 Beaumont, (Sp)
 1781 Confederacy,
 Trumbull,
 Bellitarius,
 General Washington,
 General Mifflin,
 Aurora, (*late Mentor*)
 Behn of Cumberland, (*since lost*)
 *Rattlesnake,
 Morning-Star,
 Venus,
 1782 South-Carolina,

18 By Vice-Ad. Arbuthnot, at Charles-Town.
 18 } Vice-Ad. Arbuthnot, at Charles-Town.
 14 }
 36 Orpheus, J. Colpoys, and Roebuck, A. S. Douglas, in N. Amer.
 32 By Rr-Ad. Digby, in North-America.
 24 Medea, H. Duncan, in North-America.
 22 Chatham, J. Orde, in North-America.
 20 Hyana, Thompson, and Raleigh, Gambier, in North-America.
 18 By Rear-Admiral Graves's Squadron, in North-America.
 16 By the Squadron under Rear-Adm. Edwards, at Newfoundland.
 16 By Rr-Ad. Digby, in North-America.
 14 By the Squadron under Rear-Adm. Edwards, at Newfoundland.
 14 Bellitarius, R. Graves, in North-America.
 32 By the Diomedæ, Quebec, and Astræa, in North-America.

1778 FRENCH SHIPS CAPTURED.

Licorne,
 Pallas, (*late Convert*)
 Coureur, (*since taken*)
 1779. *La Fortune,
 La Lyon,
 *La Prudente,
 La Blanche, (*since lost*)
 *La Danae,
 *Belle Poule,
 Alcione,
 La Ellis,
 Le Menagere, (*late Albemarle*)
 L'Allemand,
 Oiseau,
 Sartine, (*since lost*)
 L'Hercule,
 L'Audacieuse,
 Le Compte d'Artois,
 Jean Bart,
 Le Compas, (*Flute*)
 Putlard,
 *Le Mutine,
 *Le Pilote,

32 }
 32 } By a Squad. under the Com. of Lord Keppel, in the Channel.
 14 }
 42 By Admiral Rowley's Squadron, in the West-Indies.
 40 Maidstone, A. Gardner.
 36 Ruby, Æolus, and Jamaica, in the West-Indies.
 36 By Admiral Rowley's Squadron, in the West-Indies.
 34 Experiment and others, in Concave-Bay.
 32 Nonfuch, Sir J. Wallace, in the Bay.
 28 Proserpine, G. A. Byron, in the West-Indies.
 28 By Admiral Rowley's Squadron, in the West-Indies.
 28 Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker's Squadron, in the West-Indies.
 28 Proserpine, G. A. Byron, and others.
 26 Apollo, P. Pownoll, in the Channel.
 26 By the Squad. under Rear-Adm. Sir E. Vernon, in the E. Indies.
 26 Elizabeth, Hon. F. Maitland, in the West-Indies.
 24 Licorne, Hon. T. Cadogan, in the Bay.
 20 Shrewsbury, M. Robinson, in the Channel.
 20 Delight, (Sp) J. Douglas, (2) in the Channel.
 20 By Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker's Squadron, in the West-Indies.
 16 Nonfuch, Sir J. Wallace, in the Bay. (*Ast. the Echo, Sp, lost near P. ym.*)
 14 Apollo, and others, in the Channel.
 14 Jupiter, and others, in the Channel.

1780.

*La Prothée,
 Le Compte d'Artois,
 *L'Artois,
 Le Monsieur,
 *La Nymphe,
 Duquesneau,
 L'Esperance, (*late Clinton*)
 Duc de Coigny,
 Le Dunaerquoise,

64 By Rear-Admiral Digby's Squadron, off Brest.
 64 Bienfaisant, J. Macbride, off Cape Clear.
 40 Romney, R. Home, on the Coast of Portugal.
 40 Alexander, Lt Longford, and Courageaux, T. Allen, in the Chan.
 32 Flora, W. P. Williams, off Brest.
 30 Alexander, T. Boston, in the Channel.
 28 Pearl, G. Montague, in North-America.
 28 Milford, Sir W. C. Burnaby, in the Channel.
 20 Emerald, and others, in the Channel.

1780

La Charlotte,
Princesse de Robecq,
*Marquis de Seignalay,
La Chevreuil,
L'Avanture,
Du Guay Trouin,
La Perle,
*Reynard, (Sp)
Le Senegal,

1781.

La Fayette,
La Bellipotent,
Imperieux,
L'Americane,
*La Magiciene,
Cologne,
Le Neckar,
Le Franklin, (*late Nestor*)
Rohan Soubise,
Le Duc d'Estillac,
L'Abondance,
Alert,
La Revenge,
Duc de Chartres,
Royal Louis, (Sp) (*late Albacore*)
La Frederic, (*late Pelican*)
Harlequin, (*late Porto*)
*La Gloire,

1782.

La Ville de Paris, (*since lost*)
La Glorieux, (*since lost*)
L'Hector, (*since lost*)
*Le Pegase,
L'Actionnaire,
L'Ardent, (*late Tyger*)
*Le Caton,
*Le Jason, (*how Argonaut*)
Le Dauphin, (*Flute*)
Menagere, (*Flute*)
*Solitaire,
*L'Aigle,
*La Hebe,
L'Amazonne,
*L'Aimable,
La Sophie,
L'Aigle,

1780

20 Scourge, (Sp) C. Fortescue, in the Channel.
20 Ariadne, M. Squire, in the North-Seas.
20 Portland, T. Lloyd, and Solebay, C. H. Eve, in the Channel.
20 Monsieur, Hon. C. Phipps, in the Channel.
20 By the Squadron under Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, at Charles-Town.
20 Surprise, S. Reeve, in the Channel.
18 Romney, R. Home, on the Coast off Portugal.
18 Brune, J. Hartwell, in the West-Indies.
18 Zephyr, J. Inglis, in the River Gambia; since blown up.

1781.

42 Endymion, P. Carteret, and others, on the Banks of Newfoundland.
40 Amazon and Jason, Privateers.
38 London, Rear-Admiral Graves, in N. America.
32 Prudente, Hon. W. Waldegrave, in the Channel.
32 Chatham, A. S. Douglas, in North-America.
32 Berwick and Belle Poule, in the North Seas.
28 Hannibal, W. Grant, in the East-Indies.
28 Ramillies, J. Cowling, and Ulysses, T. Dumaresq, Jamaica.
24 Proelyte, and Repulse, Cut. in the North Seas.
20 Cerberus, R. Man, in the Channel.
18 Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt's Squadron, off Brest.
18 Perseverance, S. Lutwidge, in North-America.
16 Juno, and Zebra, Sp. in the Channel.
16 Cumberland, J. Peyton, sen. in the Bay.
16 Rear-Admiral Digby's Squadron, in North-America.
16 Vice-Admiral Darby's Squadron, in the Channel.
16 Surprise, S. Reeve, off Newfoundland.
8 Vice-Admiral Darby's Squadron, in the Channel.

1782.

104 } Admiral Lord Rodney's Squad. in the West-Indies, April 12.
74 }
74 Foudroyant, Sir J. Jervis, K. B. off Brest.
74 Queen, Hon. F. Maitland, in the Channel.
64 Admiral Lord Rodney's Squad. in the West-Indies, April 12.
64 }
64 } Rr-Ad. Ld. Hood's Sq. in the Mona-Passage, W. I. April 19.
64 }
64 Argo, J. Butchart, on her Passage to the West-Indies.
64 Mediator, Hon. J. Luttrell, in the Channel.
64 Ruby, J. Collins, on her Passage to the West-Indies.
42 Warwick, Hon. G. K. Elphinston, and others, in North-Am.
36 Rainbow, H. T. Collope, in the Channel.
36 } Santa Margarita, E. Salter, in North-America, but abandoned
36 } on the Approach of the French Fleet.
32 Rr-Ad. Ld. Hood's Sq. in the Mona-Passage, West-Indies, Ap. 19.
22 Warwick, Hon. G. K. Elphinston, and Bonetta, G. Keats, in N. A.
22 Duc de Chartres, J. C. Purvis, off Cape Henry.

FRENCH SHIPS CAPTURED.

- Ceres, (Sp) (*late Raven*) 18 } Rr-Ad. Ld Hood's Sq. in the Mona-Pass. W.I. Ap. 19. Since ret.
 *L'Espion, 18 } Lizard, E. Dod, off St. Christopher's.
 Samea, (Sp) 16 } Eurydice, G. W. A. Courtenay, in the Channel.
 *L'Anti-Briton, (Sp) (*now Trimmer*) 16 } Stag, R. P. Cooper.
 *La Victoire, (Cut.) (*now Spider*) 14 }
 Le Barnardine, 14 } Latona, H. S. Conway, in the Channel.
 Les Amis, (Sp) 14 } Eurydice, G. W. A. Courtney, in the Channel.
 Le Temeraire, 10 } Cormorant, J. Melcombe, in the Channel.
 1783 *Concorde, 40 } Magnificent, Prudent, and St. Albans, near St. Eustatia.
 Sybil, 36 } Hussar, T. M. Russel, in North-America.
 *La Naiade, 30 } Sceptre, S. Graves, in the East-Indies.
 La Coquette, 28 } Resistance, J. King, in Turk's-head Island Passage, West-Indies.

SPANISH SHIPS CAPTURED.

1779

- *San Carlos, 50 } Salisbury, C. Inglis, at Jamaica.
 *Santa Margarita, 36 } The Squadron under Com. Johnstone, off the Coast of Portugal.
 Santa Monica, (*since lost*) 36 } Pearl, G. Montague, in the Bay.
 1780. *Phoenix, (*now Gibraltar*) 80 } 1780.
 San Eugenio, (*since lost*) 74 }
 Diligente, 70 }
 *Monarca, 70 }
 *Princessa, 70 }
 *Guipuscunao, (*now Prince Wm*) 64 } The Squad. under Adm. Lord Rodney, off Cape St. Vincent's.
 San Carlos, 32 }
 San Raphael, 30 }
 San Bruno, 26 }
 Santa Teresa, 24 }
 San Firmin, (Sp) (*since taken*) 16 }
 *San Vincente, 14 }

1781.

- *Santa Leocadia, 34 } Canada, Sir G. Collier, in the Bay.
 *La Grana, 28 } Cerberus, R. Mann, in the Bay.

1782.

- *St. Michael, 72 } Driven on Shore, and taken Possess. of by the Garrison at Gibraltar.

1783.

- *Santa Catalina, 22 } Fox, G. Stoney, near Jamaica.

1781

DUTCH SHIPS CAPTURED.

1781

- *Mars, (*now Pr. Edward*) 60 } The Squadron under Admiral Lord Rodney, in the West-Indies.
 Princess Carolina, 54 } Bellona, and others, off the Downs.
 *Rotterdam, 50 } Warwick, Hon. G. K. Elphinstone, in the Channel.
 Castor, 36 } Flora, W. P. William, aft. a severe Eng. but ret. by some Fr. Frig.
 *Mars, 38 }
 *St. Eustatia, 28 } The Squadron under Admiral Lord Rodney, at St. Eustatius.
 *Hercules, (*now Orfeus*) 24 }
 *Mars, (*now Pylades*) 24 } Artois, J. Machride, in the North-Seas.

1777

AMERICAN SHIPS DESTROYED.

- Warren, 32 } The Squadron under Sir G. Collier, in North-America.
 Washington, 32 }
 Esingham, 28 } The Troops and Navy, in the Delaware.



A LIST of Admirals, Commodores, Post-Captains, Masters and Commanders, and Lieutenants commanding Cutters, &c. who have lost their Lives in the Service of Great-Britain since the First of January, 1775.

b. signifies blown up; *d.* drowned; *k.* killed.

Commanders' Names.	Rank.	When made.	Ships they commanded.	Year of their D.	Commanders' Names.	Rank.	When made.	Ships they commanded.	Year of their D.
J. Rodney,	<i>d.</i>	1774	Ferret,	18	J. Macartney,	<i>k.</i>	1775		1775
T. Eastwood,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Pomona,	18	H. F. Evans,	<i>k.</i>	1776		1776
J. Morris,	<i>k.</i>	1775	Bristol,	50	J. Smyth,	<i>k.</i>	1776		1776
H. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1768	Repulse,	32	M. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1776		1776
J. Shirley,	<i>d.</i>	1772	Veital,	20	John Wallace,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
P. Carteret,	<i>k.</i>	1757	Druid,	16	L. Vickers,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
H. Gore,	<i>d.</i>	1765	Pegasus,	10	W. Long,	<i>b.</i>	1777		1777
G. Burdor	<i>k.</i>	1765	Drake,	14	G. Matthews,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
J. Botham,	<i>d.</i>	1762	Dispatch,	14	J. Atkinson,	<i>d.</i>	1778		1778
W. Griffith,	<i>k.</i>	1759	Conqueror,	74	W. Bayne,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
G. Farmer,	<i>b.</i>	1771	Quebec,	32	W. Blair,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
M. I. Everitt,	<i>k.</i>	1779	Ruby,	64	Lord R. Manners,	<i>d.</i>	1779		1779
C. Warre,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Swallow,	16	F. T. Drake,	<i>d.</i>	1779		1779
G. Selby,	<i>d.</i>	1779	North,	20	W. Stevens,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
R. Lock,	<i>d.</i>	1778	Falcon,	16	H. Reynolds,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
R. E. W. Alvingham,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	R. Kempfenfelt,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
Hon. H. St John,	<i>k.</i>	1762	Intrepid,	64	G. A. Keppel, <i>Paffen.</i>	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
P. Pownoll,	<i>k.</i>	1771	Apollo,	32	G. Wilkinton,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
T. Watfon,	<i>k.</i>	1780	Conqueror,	74	Hon. T. Cadogan,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
R. Carkett,	<i>d.</i>	1758	Stirling-Castle,	64	R. T. Appleby,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
S. Uppleby,	<i>d.</i>	1776	Blanche,	42			1780		1780
H. Brune,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Andromeda,	28	James Watt,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
T. Lloyd, (1)	<i>d.</i>	1778	Laurel,	28	D. Macellan,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
R. B. Nicholas,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	Hon. T. Lumley	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
S. H. Walker,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Scarborough,	20	C. Wood,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
J. A. Drummond,	<i>d.</i>	1777	Beaver's-Prize,	16	C. Anderfon,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
R. Milbank,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Barbadoes,	14	Sir H. Parker, Bt.	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
J. Johnstone,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Garnetoon,	14	James Clark,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
H. Lloyd,	<i>d.</i>	1771	Shark,	28			1780		1780
J. Jones,	<i>k.</i>	1777	Penelope,	24			1780		1780
J. N. P. Nott,	<i>k.</i>	1761	Centaur,	74			1781		1781

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J. Rodney,	<i>d.</i>	1774	Ferret,	18	J. Macartney,	<i>k.</i>	1775		1775
T. Eastwood,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Pomona,	18	H. F. Evans,	<i>k.</i>	1776		1776
J. Morris,	<i>k.</i>	1775	Bristol,	50	J. Smyth,	<i>k.</i>	1776		1776
H. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1768	Repulse,	32	M. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1776		1776
J. Shirley,	<i>d.</i>	1772	Veital,	20	John Wallace,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
P. Carteret,	<i>k.</i>	1757	Druid,	16	L. Vickers,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
H. Gore,	<i>d.</i>	1765	Pegasus,	10	W. Long,	<i>b.</i>	1777		1777
G. Burdor	<i>k.</i>	1765	Drake,	14	G. Matthews,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
J. Botham,	<i>d.</i>	1762	Dispatch,	14	J. Atkinson,	<i>d.</i>	1778		1778
W. Griffith,	<i>k.</i>	1759	Conqueror,	74	W. Bayne,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
G. Farmer,	<i>b.</i>	1771	Quebec,	32	W. Blair,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
M. I. Everitt,	<i>k.</i>	1779	Ruby,	64	Lord R. Manners,	<i>d.</i>	1779		1779
C. Warre,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Swallow,	16	F. T. Drake,	<i>d.</i>	1779		1779
G. Selby,	<i>d.</i>	1779	North,	20	W. Stevens,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
R. Lock,	<i>d.</i>	1778	Falcon,	16	H. Reynolds,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
R. E. W. Alvingham,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	R. Kempfenfelt,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
Hon. H. St John,	<i>k.</i>	1762	Intrepid,	64	G. A. Keppel, <i>Paffen.</i>	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
P. Pownoll,	<i>k.</i>	1771	Apollo,	32	G. Wilkinton,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
T. Watfon,	<i>k.</i>	1780	Conqueror,	74	Hon. T. Cadogan,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
R. Carkett,	<i>d.</i>	1758	Stirling-Castle,	64	R. T. Appleby,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
S. Uppleby,	<i>d.</i>	1776	Blanche,	42			1780		1780
H. Brune,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Andromeda,	28	James Watt,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
T. Lloyd, (1)	<i>d.</i>	1778	Laurel,	28	D. Macellan,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
R. B. Nicholas,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	Hon. T. Lumley	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
S. H. Walker,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Scarborough,	20	C. Wood,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
J. A. Drummond,	<i>d.</i>	1777	Beaver's-Prize,	16	C. Anderfon,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
R. Milbank,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Barbadoes,	14	Sir H. Parker, Bt.	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
J. Johnstone,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Garnetoon,	14	James Clark,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
H. Lloyd,	<i>d.</i>	1771	Shark,	28			1780		1780
J. Jones,	<i>k.</i>	1777	Penelope,	24			1780		1780
J. N. P. Nott,	<i>k.</i>	1761	Centaur,	74			1781		1781

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T. Eastwood,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Pomona,	18	H. F. Evans,	<i>k.</i>	1776		1776
J. Morris,	<i>k.</i>	1775	Bristol,	50	J. Smyth,	<i>k.</i>	1776		1776
H. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1768	Repulse,	32	M. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1776		1776
J. Shirley,	<i>d.</i>	1772	Veital,	20	John Wallace,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
P. Carteret,	<i>k.</i>	1757	Druid,	16	L. Vickers,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
H. Gore,	<i>d.</i>	1765	Pegasus,	10	W. Long,	<i>b.</i>	1777		1777
G. Burdor	<i>k.</i>	1765	Drake,	14	G. Matthews,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
J. Botham,	<i>d.</i>	1762	Dispatch,	14	J. Atkinson,	<i>d.</i>	1778		1778
W. Griffith,	<i>k.</i>	1759	Conqueror,	74	W. Bayne,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
G. Farmer,	<i>b.</i>	1771	Quebec,	32	W. Blair,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
M. I. Everitt,	<i>k.</i>	1779	Ruby,	64	Lord R. Manners,	<i>d.</i>	1779		1779
C. Warre,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Swallow,	16	F. T. Drake,	<i>d.</i>	1779		1779
G. Selby,	<i>d.</i>	1779	North,	20	W. Stevens,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
R. Lock,	<i>d.</i>	1778	Falcon,	16	H. Reynolds,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
R. E. W. Alvingham,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	R. Kempfenfelt,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
Hon. H. St John,	<i>k.</i>	1762	Intrepid,	64	G. A. Keppel, <i>Paffen.</i>	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
P. Pownoll,	<i>k.</i>	1771	Apollo,	32	G. Wilkinton,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
T. Watfon,	<i>k.</i>	1780	Conqueror,	74	Hon. T. Cadogan,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
R. Carkett,	<i>d.</i>	1758	Stirling-Castle,	64	R. T. Appleby,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
S. Uppleby,	<i>d.</i>	1776	Blanche,	42			1780		1780
H. Brune,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Andromeda,	28	James Watt,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
T. Lloyd, (1)	<i>d.</i>	1778	Laurel,	28	D. Macellan,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
R. B. Nicholas,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	Hon. T. Lumley	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
S. H. Walker,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Scarborough,	20	C. Wood,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
J. A. Drummond,	<i>d.</i>	1777	Beaver's-Prize,	16	C. Anderfon,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
R. Milbank,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Barbadoes,	14	Sir H. Parker, Bt.	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
J. Johnstone,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Garnetoon,	14	James Clark,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
H. Lloyd,	<i>d.</i>	1771	Shark,	28			1780		1780
J. Jones,	<i>k.</i>	1777	Penelope,	24			1780		1780
J. N. P. Nott,	<i>k.</i>	1761	Centaur,	74			1781		1781

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T. Eastwood,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Pomona,	18	H. F. Evans,	<i>k.</i>	1776		1776
J. Morris,	<i>k.</i>	1775	Bristol,	50	J. Smyth,	<i>k.</i>	1776		1776
H. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1768	Repulse,	32	M. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1776		1776
J. Shirley,	<i>d.</i>	1772	Veital,	20	John Wallace,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
P. Carteret,	<i>k.</i>	1757	Druid,	16	L. Vickers,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
H. Gore,	<i>d.</i>	1765	Pegasus,	10	W. Long,	<i>b.</i>	1777		1777
G. Burdor	<i>k.</i>	1765	Drake,	14	G. Matthews,	<i>d.</i>	1777		1777
J. Botham,	<i>d.</i>	1762	Dispatch,	14	J. Atkinson,	<i>d.</i>	1778		1778
W. Griffith,	<i>k.</i>	1759	Conqueror,	74	W. Bayne,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
G. Farmer,	<i>b.</i>	1771	Quebec,	32	W. Blair,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
M. I. Everitt,	<i>k.</i>	1779	Ruby,	64	Lord R. Manners,	<i>d.</i>	1779		1779
C. Warre,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Swallow,	16	F. T. Drake,	<i>d.</i>	1779		1779
G. Selby,	<i>d.</i>	1779	North,	20	W. Stevens,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
R. Lock,	<i>d.</i>	1778	Falcon,	16	H. Reynolds,	<i>k.</i>	1779		1779
R. E. W. Alvingham,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	R. Kempfenfelt,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
Hon. H. St John,	<i>k.</i>	1762	Intrepid,	64	G. A. Keppel, <i>Paffen.</i>	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
P. Pownoll,	<i>k.</i>	1771	Apollo,	32	G. Wilkinton,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
T. Watfon,	<i>k.</i>	1780	Conqueror,	74	Hon. T. Cadogan,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
R. Carkett,	<i>d.</i>	1758	Stirling-Castle,	64	R. T. Appleby,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
S. Uppleby,	<i>d.</i>	1776	Blanche,	42			1780		1780
H. Brune,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Andromeda,	28	James Watt,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
T. Lloyd, (1)	<i>d.</i>	1778	Laurel,	28	D. Macellan,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
R. B. Nicholas,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	Hon. T. Lumley	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
S. H. Walker,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Scarborough,	20	C. Wood,	<i>k.</i>	1780		1780
J. A. Drummond,	<i>d.</i>	1777	Beaver's-Prize,	16	C. Anderfon,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
R. Milbank,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Barbadoes,	14	Sir H. Parker, Bt.	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
J. Johnstone,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Garnetoon,	14	James Clark,	<i>d.</i>	1780		1780
H. Lloyd,	<i>d.</i>	1771	Shark,	28			1780		1780
J. Jones,	<i>k.</i>	1777	Penelope,	24			1780		1780
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J. Rodney,	<i>d.</i>	1774	Ferret,	18	J. Macartney,	<i>k.</i>	1766	Prfs Amelia,	8c
T. Eatwood,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Pomona,	18	H. F. Evans,	<i>k.</i>	1778	Charles Town,	28
J. Morris,	<i>k.</i>	1775	Bristol,	50	J. Smyth,	<i>k.</i>	1780	Trepassey,	14
H. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1768	Repulse,	32	M. Davis,	<i>d.</i>	1781	Britannia (Ass),	2c
J. Shirley,	<i>d.</i>	1772	Veital,	20	John Wallace,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer (Bb),	14
P. Carteret,	<i>k.</i>	1757	Druid,	16	L. Vickers,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Hope, (Cut.),	14
H. Gore,	<i>d.</i>	1765	Pegasus,	10	W. Long,	<i>b.</i>	1780	Molly, (AS)	2c
G. Burdor	<i>k.</i>	1765	Drake,	14	G. Matthews,	<i>d.</i>	1746	Pheasant (Cut)	14
J. Botham,	<i>d.</i>	1762	Dispatch,	14	J. Atkinson,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Repulse, (Cut)	14
W. Griffith,	<i>k.</i>	1759	Conqueror,	74	W. Bayne,	<i>k.</i>	1760	Alfred,	74
G. Farmer,	<i>b.</i>	1771	Quebec,	32	W. Blair,	<i>k.</i>	1778	Anfon,	64
M. I. Everitt,	<i>k.</i>	1779	Ruby,	64	Lord R. Manners,	<i>k.</i>	1780	Refolution,	74
C. Warre,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Swallow,	16	F. T. Drake,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Delight, (Sp)	16
G. Selby,	<i>d.</i>	1779	North,	20	W. Stevens,	<i>k.</i>	1782	Superb,	74
R. Lock,	<i>d.</i>	1778	Falcon,	16	H. Reynolds,	<i>k.</i>	1782	Exeter,	64
R. E. W. Walsingham,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	R. Kempenfelt,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Royal George,	100
Hon. H. St John,	<i>k.</i>	1762	Intrepid,	64	G. A. Keppel, <i>Paffin.</i>	<i>d.</i>	1782	Centaur,	74
P. Pownoll,	<i>k.</i>	1771	Apollo,	32	G. Wilkinton,	<i>d.</i>	1781	Ville de Paris,	104
T. Watfon,	<i>k.</i>	1780	Conqueror,	74	Hon. T. Cadogan,	<i>d.</i>	1778	Glorieux,	74
R. Carkett,	<i>d.</i>	1758	Stirling-Cattle,	64	R. T. Appleby,	<i>d.</i>	1777	Cornwallis,	14
S. Uppleby,	<i>d.</i>	1776	Blanche,	42	(ASSP)				
H. Brine,	<i>d.</i>	1775	Andromeda,	28	James Watt,	<i>k.</i>	1781	Saltan	74
T. Lloyd, (1)	<i>d.</i>	1778	Laurel,	28	D. Maclellan,	<i>k.</i>	1782	Superb	74
R. B. Nicholas,	<i>d.</i>	1779	Thunderer,	74	Hon. T. Lumley	<i>k.</i>	1781	Isis	50
S. H. Walker,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Scribborough,	20	C. Wood,	<i>k.</i>	1781	Worcester,	64
J. A. Drummond,	<i>d.</i>	1777	Beaver's-Prize,	16	C. Anderfon,	<i>d.</i>	1781	Placentia,	14
R. Milbank,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Barbadoes,	14	Sir H. Parker, Bt.	<i>d.</i>	1781		50
J. Johnstone,	<i>d.</i>	1780	Garnaleon,	14	James Clark,	<i>d.</i>	1782	Cato	50
H. Lloyd,	<i>d.</i>	1771	Shark,	28					
J. Jones,	<i>d.</i>	1777	Penelope,	24					
J. N. P. Nott,	<i>k.</i>	1761	Centaur,	74					

1778 AMERICAN SHIPS DESTROYED.

Randolph,
Rattlesnake,
1779 Bon Homme Richard,
Warren
Monmouth
Vengeance
Putnam
Sally
Hector
Black Prince
Sky-Rocket
Active (Bg)
Defence (Bg)
Hazard (Bg)
Diligence (Bg)
Tyrannicide (Bg)
Providence (Sp)
Springbird, (Sch.)
1780 Bricole,
Queen of France,
Truite,
General Moultrie,

36 Yarmouth, N. Vincent, in North-America.
20 Swift, J. Tathwell, off Cape Henry, Virginia.
40 Serapis, Sir R. Pearson, off Scarborough.

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Burnt by the Crew, in Penobscot River, to prevent their falling into the Hands of the British Squad. under Sir G. Collier.



1780

The Squad. under V. Adm. Arbuthnot, at Charles-Town.

FRENCH SHIPS DESTROYED.

Legere,
La Valeur,
La Recluse,
1780.
La Capricieuse,
1782.
Diademe,
Le Cesar,
Le Scipion,
L'Orient,
Le Bizarre,

1779.
36 Nonfuch, Sir J. Wallace, in the Bay.
26 } Experiment, and others, in Concale-Bay.
24 }
1780.
36 La Prudente, Hon. W. Waldegrave, Licorne, Hon. T. Cadogan,
1782.
74 } Adm. Lord Rodney's Squad. in the West-Indies, Ap. 12.
74 }
74 Driven on-shore near Cape Francois, by the Torbay, J. L. Gidoin.
74 Lost in Trincomale-Bay, after an Engagement with Sir E. Hughes.
64 Ditto.

SPANISH SHIPS DESTROYED.

1780.
San Julian,
San Domingo,
1782.
Santa Catalina,

1780.
70 } The Squad. under Ad. Lord Rodney, off Cape St. Vincent's.
70 }
1782.
34 Success, C. M. Pore, near Gibraltar.

DUTCH SHIP DESTROYED.

1781.
Hollandia,

1781.
64 A Squad. under Vice-Ad. Sir H. Parker, Bt. on the Dogger Bank.

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